

# Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

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PARIS, FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1988

ESTABLISHED 1887

### PEOPLE

#### Ivana Trump Honored By Mother's Day

Her husband's biographer... Ivana Trump apparently... motherhood behind in... Trump was honored... National Mother's Day... committee for "contributions... role of contemporary... hood." Trump, who... band, Donald, run a real... pire," said they... compass to their... No smoking, no drugs... Don't cheat and steal and...

#### Robert F. Kennedy's... asked the Los Angeles... attorney's office for the... senator was wearing... night in 1968 when he... nated. Historians and... opposing the request... the clothing should... hands of the government... research.

#### A sculpture honoring... Resnik, one of the... killed on the shuttle... was dedicated at Car... University. Her name... burgh, Pennsylvania.

#### In an autobiography... this week, Michael... nized having had... surgery on his face... nose altered twice... added a cleft to his... that's it." Jackson... walk," a glossy new... edited by Jacqueline... Omasis.

#### Cedars-Sinai Medical... Los Angeles is living... "hospital to the stars... the rocker Eddie... actor James Garner... Caesar and the com... Amsterdam. Garner... tests prior to surgery... aneurysm. Caesar... from hernia surgery... had blood clots... leg and Van Hise... from a tropical virus... in Fiji.

#### A monkey and a lady... givers to Elizabeth... ner recent visit to... returned to the white... complaints by Th... once...



### A Record for O's: 0-15

A Baltimore Oriole relief pitcher with a towel on his head leaving the field Wednesday in Milwaukee. On Thursday, the Orioles lost their 15th game in a row, a major league baseball record for losses at the start of a season. Earlier story, Page 19.

## Wazir's Killing: A First Account

By Glenn Frankel  
*Washington Post Service*

JERUSALEM — Khalil al-Wazir, number two leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, was gunned down by an Israeli commando squad after the assassination was approved by Israel's policy-making inner cabinet, according to sources in Israel.

The government has lowered a curtain of secrecy over the operation. But with information from a Tunisian investigation and from Israeli sources, it is possible to assemble some of the pieces in the story of how the raid was organized.

The operation was planned and carried out by a combined team from the Mossad intelligence agency, the army, navy and air force, but the actual assassination early Saturday morning in Tunis was carried out by a special army commando unit known in Hebrew as the *Sayeret Matkal*, the sources said. The name translates as "re-



In Moscow, Secretary of State George P. Shultz, right, listening Thursday to a Jewish dissident, Vladimir Tufeld, explain the difficulty he has faced in his effort to emigrate from the Soviet Union.

## Soviets Offer Pact On Space

### U.S. Views Move As Good Step As Shultz Talks Start

By Don Oderdorfer and Gary Lee  
*Washington Post Service*

MOSCOW — Soviet negotiators unveiled a draft treaty on space arms Thursday during the first of two days of meetings with Secretary of State George P. Shultz aimed at an accord on reducing the Soviet and U.S. strategic nuclear arsenals.

The presentation of the Soviet draft, on one of the most difficult issues in the arms negotiations, according to a U.S. participant, was a positive result of the lengthy sessions Thursday between Mr. Shultz and the Soviet foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze.

The seeming inability of arms negotiators to make strides on space defense issues involving President Ronald Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative, the space-based missile defense project, has presented a serious obstacle to the closely related accord aimed at cutting offensive nuclear arms by up to 30 percent.

The Russians agreed to come forward with such a draft during discussions between Mr. Shultz and Mr. Shevardnadze in Washington two months ago, but up until Thursday they had not done so, and aides to Mr. Shultz complained that there had been "no movement" and little serious discussion of space defense issues.

When the U.S. delegation at the Geneva talks presented its space defense treaty draft in January, Soviet negotiators objected strongly to it.

U.S. officials declined to characterize the substance of the Soviet draft treaty, saying that it was still in the process of being translated from Russian, in which it was presented.

After the discussions on space issues by senior arms control aides from Mr. Shultz and Mr. Shevardnadze, the two sides agreed to continue their work in the forum of the Geneva arms talks, a U.S. official said.

Progress was also reported during the meeting Thursday on nuclear testing issues, including agree-

## Bush vs. Dukakis: No Shoo-In

By David S. Broder and David Hoffman  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — Professionals in both political parties, now anticipating a match between George Bush and Michael S. Dukakis, expect a close general election that could swing on such factors as their choice of a running mate, their skill in debate and, not least, the readiness of Ronald Reagan's home state of California to vote for change.

Interviews this week with more than 30 campaign managers and consultants, including the top officials in the Bush and Dukakis campaigns, found near-unanimous agreement that the contest could be as tight as the 1960 presidential election, which came at the end of the last two-term Republican presidency. In that race, Senator John F.

ON PAGE 3

The focus has shifted to a running mate for Dukakis.

New York's image took a beating after the primary.

Kennedy narrowly defeated Vice President Richard Nixon.

"This is going to be a very close election," said Edward J. Collins, manager of President Reagan's 1984 landslide victory. "The messenger will be the message. It will come down to gut voter feelings a few days before the election of whether we stick with good old George or make a change to a guy who seems competent and may do a little good."

Mr. Bush has the opening advan-

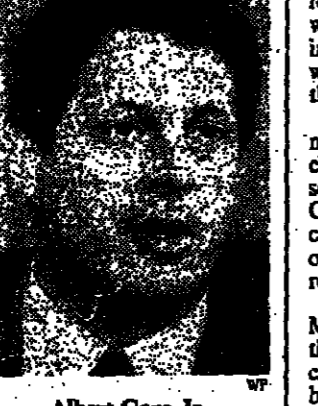
## Klosk

### Gore Suspend His Campaign

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senator Albert Gore Jr. of Tennessee suspended his failing campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination on Thursday, saying that either Governor Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts or the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson would be the party's nominee.

Mr. Gore said he would technically remain a candidate to permit his delegates to attend the national convention and "represent our point of view." He had decided to withdraw, his delegates would have been divided between Mr. Jackson and Mr. Dukakis.

Mr. Gore, 40, won most of his 422 delegates in his native South during the "Super Tuesday" primaries on March 8 but failed to attract any significant support elsewhere. He finished with 10 percent of the vote in the New York primary on Tuesday.



Albert Gore Jr.

### General News

A Justice Department report may force Ronald Reagan to decide on Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d. Page 3.

Kidnapers in Lebanon of a U.S. Marine, Lieutenant Colonel William R. Higgins, say he is to face trial. Page 2.

Travel

Touring Burgundy, beyond wine and sun. Page 9.

Business/Finance

General Motors said profit rose 18 percent to \$1.09 billion in the first quarter. Page 13.

Dow Jones	
Up	1.99
DM	1.6885
Pound	1.8935
Yen	124.35
FF	5.666

## U.S. Is Considering Wider Role in Gulf

By George C. Wilson  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is considering broadening the U.S. Navy's protection to ships in the Gulf other than those flying the U.S. flag and on a random basis with no advance notice, according to administration officials.

Under a scenario described Wednesday by an administration official as "a strong option" being discussed in the Defense Department and National Security Council, the first indication that the United States had broadened its protective umbrella in the Gulf would come when U.S. warships went to the aid of a non-U.S. ship threatened by attack from either Iran or Iraq, officials said.

If the Reagan administration does change course in the Gulf, Mr. Warner said, tankers owned by U.S. companies but flying the flags of other nations would be prime candidates for the broadened protection. Many shipping executives have sought such help.

But Admiral William J. Crowe Jr., chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, has resisted proposals to assign navy warships to escort other nations' ships, partly because it would further strain the fleet and add to the \$1 billion a day cost of Gulf operations. But the idea of confronting attackers with a Rus-

See GULF, Page 2

"The purpose is to keep any attacker off-guard, off-balance," Mr. Warner said.

Under such a policy, the U.S. Navy would provide the extra deterrence without increasing greatly, if at all, its flotilla of 30 ships in the Gulf, he said.

"I've been working with the secretary of defense on this," Mr. Warner, a former navy secretary.

For Iran, the Gulf clashes with the U.S. Navy are coming at a time of internal turmoil. Page 2.

said, adding that he has also discussed the idea with Admiral Carlisle A. H. Trost, chief of naval operations. Mr. Warner said navy leaders had been receptive to providing protection to non-U.S. flagged ships should they come under threat.

The inner cabinet, made up of five senior ministers each from the rival Labor and Likud political blocs in the coalition government, first discussed the issue on the day

See WAZIR, Page 2

## House Backs Trade Bill Meant to Open Markets

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The House of Representatives, ignoring President Ronald Reagan's veto threats, approved a trade bill on Thursday that is intended to open international markets and crack down on foreign trade abuses.

Legislators approved the package, 312 to 107, and sent it to the Senate for final action.

Earlier, the House voted, 253 to 167, against a proposal offered by the House minority leader, Robert C. Michel of Illinois, to send the bill back to a joint House-Senate conference to strip off the amendment requiring businesses to give their employees 60 days' notice before closing a plant or ordering large layoffs. Mr. Reagan opposes the 60 days' notice provision.

The trade bill is designed to open international markets to U.S. products, crack down on foreign trade abuses, streamline U.S. export controls, promote exports and expand assistance for industries and workers hurt by imports.

## Kuwait Jet: First 'High Tech' Hijacking

By Barry James  
*International Herald Tribune*

PARIS — A psychologist who has debriefed several of the passengers from the hijacked Kuwait Airways jumbo jet said Thursday that the gunman who seized the aircraft was a ruthless and exceptionally well-trained "special operations squad" that managed to stay firmly in control throughout the 15-day ordeal.

Western security officials said they were braced for further such attacks, either by the same group or by others trained by them. The hijackers, who murdered two Kuwaiti passengers while the plane was in Cyprus, surrendered to Algerian authorities after declaring that their effort to secure the freedom of 17 terrorists being held in Kuwaiti jails was not over.

Kuwait refused to bow to the hijackers' demands, and the hijackers seemingly gained nothing but their freedom. But Rodney Wallis, security director of the International Air Transport Association in Montreal, said that allowing the hijackers to go free meant that they would be going "back into the mainstream of terrorism, and we can expect to hear from them again."



Three members of the Kuwaiti royal family — Khalid Fadel Essabah, right rear, and his sisters Ibtissem, left, and Anouar, top — who were among the hostages on the hijacked Kuwait Airways jumbo jet leaving the guest lounge at the Algiers airport Thursday to board a plane for a flight home.

## Bundespost: Is Plan for Future Hung Up on Past?

By Ferdinand Proitzman  
*International Herald Tribune*

FRANKFURT — Since its creation after World War II, the Deutsche Bundespost, West Germany's postal, telegraph and telephone authority, has allowed neither snow nor rain nor gloom of night to stay its absolute hegemony.

But in an era when telecommunications innovations are ancient history in three years' time, the government-run behemoth has been slow to modernize. Its advertisements still show the ubiquitous yellow Bundespost truck winding its way up an alpine road to a lone half-timbered farmhouse.

Most public and private sector experts agreed that something had to change, or West Germany risked being a laggard in the global telecommunications race.

Thus, there was a measure of hope in many circles when the government published a three-volume, 397-page reform plan titled "Concept Deutsche Bundespost 2000." On close inspection, however, nearly everyone concerned seemed to see something they didn't like.

The plan by Chancellor Helmut Kohl's conservative coalition to make the Bundespost a leaner, more competitive and market-oriented organization is now mired in an intense debate whose outcome will have a significant effect on West Germany's economic future. Germans in business and government are asking: Is the plan true reform? Or has a stodgy institution merely installed new window dressing?

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# On the Iranian Home Front, a Time of Turmoil

By Elaine Sciolino  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The clashes between U.S. and Iranian naval forces this week came at a time of turmoil in Iran because of parliamentary elections, disputes over economic policy and Iraqi bombings of Tehran and other cities.

Administration officials and Iranian analysts say they are unsure whether there is a direct relationship between these developments and the fighting this week.

But they note that the renewed fighting took place as Iranian leaders were grappling with a fundamental challenge of the war with Iraq: how to wage a war against an external enemy and still satisfy the needs of the people.

Specifically, the analysts cite rulings by the Iranian leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, that have expanded the powers of the Islamic state to regulate economic and social affairs; they also cite Iraqi missile attacks against Iranian cities, the resurgence of a more aggressive approach to the war and the first round of parliamentary elections.

These factors, they say, have combined to increase the atmosphere of tension and uncertainty in Tehran.

According to some analysts, the psychological terror caused by Iraqi bombings of Tehran and the lack of international condemnation after Iraq's renewed use of chemical weapons in Kurdistan may have prompted Iranian leaders, or at least a powerful radical faction, to sow new minefields in the path of U.S. shipping and to strike back militarily after the U.S. Navy retaliated.

"What this says is that the struggle between the radicals and the pragmatists has not really sorted itself out," said Shaul Bakhash, professor of history at George Mason University. "But I don't believe that the radicals have made a permanent comeback or that this is a struggle they can win."

Since last fall, Iranian leaders had left U.S. warships alone and simply proclaimed victory over the United States after the administration announced that it was reducing its presence in the Gulf. According to the conventional wisdom, Iran was seeking to avoid confrontation.

Even more than the enormous casualties suffered by

Iranian troops on the battlefield in the course of the war, Iraq's persistent bombing of Tehran and other major Iranian cities since March has brought the war home to Iranian city dwellers.

The bombs have not substantially damaged the cities, but the psychological sense of vulnerability has shocked many Iranians.

"If you want a reason for why Iran is more radical in its conduct of the war, it's the 'war of the cities,'" said Gary S. Sack, an Iran analyst who served on the staff of the National

## 'The struggle between the radicals and the pragmatists has not really sorted itself out.'

Shaul Bakhash  
Professor, George Mason University

Security Council in the Carter administration. "It didn't bring out moderation in Tehran."

The raids have prompted many Iranians to flee their homes to take refuge with relatives in the provinces and forced the closing of elementary and secondary schools. The State Department has received conflicting reports that from tens of thousands to more than a million of Tehran's 10 million residents have fled.

The Speaker of the Majlis, or parliament, Hashemi Rafsanjani, said in a sermon in Tehran last week that people had fled the cities because of the bombs. But he said they had tried to vote anyway in the April 8 elections, producing a good turnout. He did not mention that only those Iranians who showed up at the voting booths were eligible for food ration books.

Intelligence officials argue that the elections were bringing in new radical deputies who were eager for a head-on

collision with the United States, an opinion that is not shared by the State Department or most Iranian analysts.

The slate of candidates was personally approved by the Iranian interior minister, Hojatoleslam Ali Akbar Mohtashemi-Pur, a hard-liner who has been critical of Mr. Rafsanjani's links with the United States in the Iran-contra affair and of what are regarded as his moderate goals in the war.

But war policy is made by the Supreme Defense Council, headed by Ayatollah Khomeini, and not by the Majlis, and the war was not a major campaign issue. Moreover, the final results of the elections will be known only after a run-off election is held.

In the first round, Iranian voters gave the largest number of votes to Mr. Rafsanjani. It was his first test of popular strength since revelations of his involvement in Iran's secret purchases of weapons from the United States.

One sign that the more radical faction is in the ascendency is that Hojatoleslam Mehdi Karubi came in second in the election. Generally regarded as a proponent of exporting revolution, he is Ayatollah Khomeini's personal representative for the hajj, the annual pilgrimage to Mecca, and head of the Martyrs' Foundation. It was under his direction that Iranian protesters battled Saudi security forces in Mecca last year in clashes that left nearly 400 people dead.

The climate of political uncertainty in Tehran stems in part from a series of rulings by Ayatollah Khomeini in December and January on the social and economic character of the regime.

The rulings were intended to revive economic changes paralyzed by ideological disputes between radicals, who have pressed for more state control over the economy, and conservative clerics, who have argued that the state has no right under Islamic law to interfere with the private sector.

Iranian leaders continue to attribute the battered state of the economy to the war, not the revolution, and, according to the prime minister, Mir Hussein Mousavi, 41 percent of this year's budget has been earmarked for the war effort. But the regime is even more dependent on oil revenues than it was during the reign of the shah, and the revolutionary goal of self-sufficiency is more remote than ever.

# WORLD BRIEFS

## Israel Tightens Curbs on Palestinians

TEL AVIV (Reuters) — Israel celebrated 40 years of statehood Thursday while imposing restrictions to quell the Palestinian uprising in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, which is now in its 20th week. Israelis danced in the streets and watched military shows while the army said that nearly half of the 1.5 million Palestinians in occupied areas were confined to their homes to stifle any protest on Israel's independence Day.

In a holiday radio interview, Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir said Israel's image would survive worldwide condemnation. "Look, Israel is not the sort of state where life is quiet, ideal, pastoral," the Israeli leader said.

## Dane Says NATO and U.S. Interfere

COPENHAGEN (AP) — A senior Danish opposition figure accused NATO and the United States on Thursday of interfering in the internal politics of Denmark during campaigning for an election called over nuclear arms policy.

Lasse Rudz, defense spokesman of the Social Democratic Party, said U.S. Ambassador Terence A. Todman had threatened that a tightening of the ban by Denmark on nuclear weapons could lead to a suspension of naval visits and joint maneuvers with the United States. "The ambassador called it 'information,' but we had to take it as threats," Mr. Rudz said.

Mr. Rudz was the author of a resolution passed last week by the Danish parliament requiring the government to notify visiting warships that nuclear arms are forbidden in the ports of the country. Prime Minister Poul Schluter, leader of a center-right minority government, called a general election for May 10 rather than implement the resolution, which has been criticized by the United States, Britain and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.



A photograph of Lieutenant Colonel William R. Higgins, isolated by kidnappers Thursday.

## Kidnappers Say Marine Faces Trial

BEIRUT — Kidnappers of Lieutenant Colonel William R. Higgins, a U.S. Marine officer, announced Thursday that they would put him on trial for crimes against Lebanese and Palestinians.

## Judge Prolongs U.S. Tobacco Case

NEWARK, New Jersey (AP) — A judge dismissed several charges Thursday in a major cigarette liability case against three tobacco companies, but ruled that there was evidence the manufacturers conspired to hide the dangers of smoking and allowed the trial to continue.

## Mexican Gunmen Free 40 Hostages

LOS MOCHIS, Mexico (Combined Dispatches) — Seven gunmen who held more than 40 people in a bank overnight during a robbery attempt that left five persons dead traded their hostages for four Red Cross workers Thursday, then boarded an armored car and drove to an undisclosed destination.

## Soviets Press U.S. on Afghan Supply

KABUL, Afghanistan (WP) — A senior adviser on Afghanistan for the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, said Thursday that the Soviet Union was not planning to provide more arms to the Afghan government after the withdrawal of Soviet troops, and he urged the United States to follow suit.

## France Orders 5 Rafale Jet Fighters

PARIS (Reuters) — The French Defense Ministry signed a contract Thursday with a state-controlled aircraft company, Avions Marcel Dassault-Breguet Aviation, for five prototype Rafale jet fighters, worth a total of seven billion francs (\$1.25 billion), the company said.

## For the Record

Prime Minister Ciriaco De Mita of Italy won the first of two parliamentary confidence votes on Thursday for the new government that he formed last week. The government is expected to win the final confidence vote in the Senate on Saturday.

## U.S. Reviews Role

(Continued from Page 1) sian-routlet risk from the United States would be easier to manage, the plan's backers contend.

The Senate Armed Services Committee chairman, Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, is pressing another Gulf policy change on the administration. He said the United States would look more neutral in the Iran-Iraq war if it divided the Gulf into zones, each protected by a different nation's navy.

## Iranian Sailors Are Buried

Iranians buried sailors Thursday who were killed in battles with U.S. warships and aircraft in the Gulf, Reuters reported from Nicosia, monitoring the Tehran radio.

Prime Minister Mousavi repeated threats to retaliate against the United States for clashes in which at least 15 Iranians were killed and 29 were wounded. Iran also had four vessels sunk or damaged.

## SHULTZ: Arms Talks in Moscow

(Continued from Page 1) ment by the two sides to monitor one another's nuclear tests at the U.S. test range in Nevada and the Soviet test range at Semipalatinsk in a set of jointly-approved experiments this July.

## BRITISH FERRY COMPANY SEES STRIKERS

LONDON (Reuters) — Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co. said Thursday that it was meeting with striking seamen before putting ships hit by an 11-week dispute back in service next week.

A company spokesman said the meeting was to clarify details and not intended to be negotiations over the company's new pay and conditions ultimatum. Some 2,000 Dover seamen have walked out over the package involving 360 layoffs, but management said Wednesday that more than half the strikers had accepted the offer.

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# Botha Offers Blacks Role in Governing

By William Claiborne  
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — President Pieter W. Botha announced plans Thursday for a new form of multiracial government in which blacks would participate in the electoral college that chooses the president and possibly be given a role at the cabinet level without being included in Parliament.

In a policy speech to Parliament, Mr. Botha stepped short of proposing full political rights for South Africa's black majority or even a voice in the legislative process.

But his proposals offered blacks a limited role in the executive branch of national government similar to that already accorded to Indians and those of mixed race who serve on the cabinet and on the electoral college, as well as having their own chambers in the tri-cameral Parliament.

Mr. Botha suggested opening up the revamped cabinet to people not serving in Parliament, which would open it up to blacks, who are excluded from Parliament.

Mr. Botha also said he favored placing blacks on the advisory President's Council and creating new regional black authorities that would give blacks who live outside the nominally independent tribal "homelands" some self-governing rights.

The elected regional black authorities, Mr. Botha said, could also be the basis of a negotiating forum for broader power sharing between South Africa's 5 million whites and 26 million blacks.

Mr. Botha also said he would stand by his program of incremental change of the apartheid system of racial separation, and would introduce legislation that would allow limited residential integration and relaxation of segregation of beaches and other public facilities.

He also proposed that the office of prime minister be revived, as an

appointed post, to handle day-to-day governmental affairs so that the president could concentrate on major policy matters. The position was abolished in 1984 with the adoption of a new constitution.

Mr. Botha's proposal to include blacks in the electoral college would, if implemented, mark the first time blacks had a direct voice in the selection of the South African president. Mr. Botha offered no details about how much representation blacks would have.

A larger imponderable is whether blacks would agree to participate

# HJACK: On Kuwait Jet, the First 'High Tech' Pirates

(Continued from Page 1)

also played to the press, issuing statements to coincide with deadlines and on one occasion holding a "news conference" with three journalists at the door of the cockpit.

"It was the first of the high tech hijacks," an airline industry official said.

French radio, quoting police officials and Iranian diplomats, said the hijackers included four Bahraini citizens, two Lebanese and two Iraqi nationals living in Kuwait. A security official in Beirut said the mastermind of the operation was Emad Fayez Mughanich, who is linked by intelligence experts to the kidnapping of Americans and Frenchmen in Lebanon.

But except during their stopover in Meshed in northern Iran, the hijackers avoided revealing their identities by wearing airline pillowcases over their heads with slits cut for the eyes. Before leaving the aircraft, they wiped surfaces clean of their fingerprints.

Several passengers said that one terrorist, who boarded the plane at Meshed and who appeared to be the hijacking leader, went to great lengths to remain anonymous.

They said he whispered or whistled instructions to other terrorists.

Passengers said weapons also were taken aboard in Meshed, although Iran has denied complicity in the hijacking.

A security official said that earlier in the ordeal, three hijackers masqueraded as hostages and sat among the passengers to spy on their attitudes, something that had never been reported before.

Paris — Thailand invited the International Air Transport Association on Thursday to send a team of experts to Bangkok to investigate air security that enabled hijackers to board a Kuwait Airways plane, an association spokesman said.

He said the association had asked several airlines to contribute security experts to take part in the investigation.

## Air Transport Group To Check Thai Security

PARIS — Thailand invited the International Air Transport Association on Thursday to send a team of experts to Bangkok to investigate air security that enabled hijackers to board a Kuwait Airways plane, an association spokesman said.

## WAZIR: First Account of Killing

(Continued from Page 1) after the bus hijacking. Security forces were given a yellow light to prepare an attack, sources said, but the final decision was postponed.

Some reports said the attackers were wearing uniforms of the Tunisian National Guard, although this could not be confirmed here.

While the raiders were approaching their target, a Boeing 707 equipped like an American airborne warning and control system aircraft, with sophisticated electronic gear, was flying over the Mediterranean just outside Tunisian air space. The plane was used not only to jam telephone communications around Mr. Wazir's home, as Tunisian investigators have charged, but also to monitor and coordinate the operation, sources said.

Tunisian officials said the Boeing used a civilian radio signal designated as 4X. According to an account Wednesday in Haaretz, an Israeli newspaper, that signal is used by Israeli military aircraft and indicates the plane was on Flight Path Blue 21, a route between Sicily and northern Tunisia that is under supervision of Italy's aviation authority, not Tunisia's. Thus the plane could have remained in the area without Tunisian knowledge.

The actual attack on Mr. Wazir's house took only minutes. The three guards were killed by silenced weapons and Mr. Wazir was mowed down when he emerged from his study with a pistol.

Israeli television last Saturday carried part of an interview with Tunis with Mr. Wazir's teen-aged daughter, in which she described the terrifying scene when she and her mother stepped out of their bedrooms to find her father lying in a pool of blood and armed strangers standing around his body.

Her mother turned her back and put her head against the wall, awaiting a bullet, the daughter said. But instead, she said, one of the men, speaking Arabic with a heavy Hebrew accent, told the girl, "Go tend to your mother." And with that the men left.

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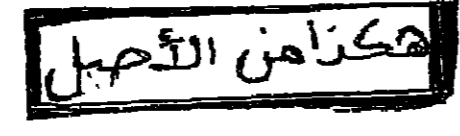
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5 Rafale Jet Fighters... Rafale fighter jets... Rafale fighter jets...

EL UPDATE... company Sees Strikes... company Sees Strikes...

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Justice Dept. Report Likely to Force Reagan To Decide on Meese... By Lou Cannon and Ruth Marcus... WASHINGTON — White House officials say they now believe...

Justice Dept. Report Likely to Force Reagan To Decide on Meese

By Lou Cannon and Ruth Marcus... WASHINGTON — White House officials say they now believe that a Justice Department ethics unit report is likely to force President Ronald Reagan as early as next month to decide whether to dismiss Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d.

After Brawl, Not Everyone Loves N.Y.

By Jeffrey Schmalz... NEW YORK — If Tuesday's Democratic presidential primary was a test of the candidates, it was a test of New York State as well, and the perception around the country in political and other circles is that the state did not distinguish itself.

and had fueled a black-Jewish split by his attacks on the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson. The mayor had asserted that Jews would be "crazy" to vote for Mr. Jackson, and he had said Mr. Jackson had a propensity to lie.

I think the tourist bureau and the Chamber of Commerce in New York now have a lot of work to do. Robert G. Beckel, 1984 campaign manager

agreed, saying the primary had damaged the perception of New York and had worsened divisions within the Democratic Party. That view of New York is being spread in newspaper and magazine articles across the country.

Emotional Senate Votes Bill on Interned Japanese

By Irvin Molotsky... WASHINGTON — The Senate approval of a bill to give \$20,000 and an apology to each of the Japanese-Americans who were driven from their homes and sent to internment camps in World War II was an act to redress what many now regard as an injustice.

more than a token apology now. An estimated 60,000 of the 120,000 people interned during the war are still alive. Those interned as a result of an order issued by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1942 included 77,000 U.S. citizens and 43,000 legal and illegal resident aliens.

Mr. Nunn has a different view from Mr. Dukakis on such central foreign policy issues as the Strategic Defense Initiative and aid to the Nicaraguan contras.



FLIGHT OF FANCY — A drawing released by the U.S. Air Force shows the U.S. Stealth bomber to be a flat "flying wing" with almost no fuselage or tail. The plane is built to be almost invisible to enemy radar.

Panama Lifts State of Emergency

The Associated Press... PANAMA CITY — The U.S. military said Thursday that unidentified intruders broke into a U.S. fuel storage area for the third time in two weeks and that, in a similar intrusion at another depot, a guard was fired upon.

Panama has been crippled by a crisis that began Feb. 25 when President Eric Arturo Delvalle attempted to fire General Manuel Antonio Noriega, the nation's military leader. Mr. Delvalle was deposed by the general. The United States has ordered a number of economic sanctions against the Noriega regime.

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A South Korean escort feeding an adopted baby while awaiting a flight to Los Angeles at Kimpo International Airport in Seoul.

# For Some Koreans, First Step Is Abroad

By Susan Chira  
New York Times Service

SEOUL — The babies, in embroidered pink and blue jump suits, wait in the adoption agency, the way station between those who bore them and those who will raise them. They smile at the women who will escort them to new homes half a world away.

Six thousand Korean children a year — given up for adoption by unwed mothers or abandoned by their parents — are adopted by U.S. families alone. Unofficial estimates say that 3,000 more children a year are placed in other countries, mainly in Western Europe.

Unlike other countries, where black markets for infants have sprung up, South Korea goes by the book. Indeed, the government supports the idea of foreign adoptions and oversees each step of the adoption process. Licensing adoption agencies and the unwed mothers' homes that supply them with babies.

This flow of children overseas began when South Korea was a poor nation, its cities and families devastated by the Korean War. That it continues now, when South Korea boasts skyscrapers, giant factories and the 1988 Olympic Games, is prompting questions.

Critics charge that it is time South Korea took care of its own, that sending Korean children abroad robs them of their culture and spurs the government the expense of caring for them.

But those who support foreign adoptions say very few Korean families are willing to take in children who are not blood relations.

In a country where most families proudly display thick volumes of genealogical charts, and where the Confucian respect for ancestors remains very much alive, there is little place for children of a different bloodline.

The debate touches on sensitive issues for this swiftly growing, swiftly changing nation.

South Korea is no longer a Third World country, so poor that it cannot afford to feed and shelter its children. Yet this very industrial development has helped to swell the nation's pool of unwanted children, even as the number of war-displaced or orphaned children shrank.

Most of the children adopted overseas are born to unwed mothers, usually teenage women who left the countryside to work in factories in the city.

Koreans are torn between the sense of national shame about

sending children abroad and a reluctance to welcome them at home.

"In the beginning, the only reason foreign adoptions were allowed was that it was so difficult to raise children after the Korean War," said a government social worker.

Since the topic of foreign adoptions arouses controversy, ministries that oversee foreign adoptions refuse to grant interviews or provide statistics.

"If we had abided by our cultural traditions, it would never have happened," the official said.

"There is a growing voice that we should take care of our own orphans," the official said. "We don't feel very good about sending these children abroad — we're not poor anymore. But I see photos of Korean children adopted by American families, and I can see how much the children are loved and cared for. It is harder for Koreans to accept these children."

With this rationale, the South Korean government has allowed and tacitly encouraged foreign adoptions — although they require agencies to try to place babies first with a Korean family.

Last year, according to State Department immigration figures, 5,742 Korean children were adopted by U.S. families; in 1986, 6,150

Korean children were adopted. That represents 59 percent of all foreign children adopted in the United States.

Pregnant factory workers are tormented by shame, and most want to give up their babies to start a new life, said Kim Yong Sook, who runs a Salvation Army shelter for unwed mothers.

Freed from the close supervision of their families, native about sex and birth control, most become pregnant accidentally, she said.

Some are raped, but in either case, most families refuse to support either the mother or the child; an out-of-wedlock pregnancy embarrasses the entire family.

Once the baby is born, the adoption agencies take it and place it with a Korean foster parent until adoption papers come through, said the director of one of the country's largest adoption agencies.

Then the babies are sent to foreign countries, in the care of escorts who give the agency a small donation and receive a free ticket.

The agency pays the mother's medical expenses and delivery fees. The adoptive parents pay around \$4,000, a fee that includes transportation costs, medical expenses, payments to Korean foster parents and adoption agency processing costs.

## EUROPEAN TOPICS

### Italian Court to Rule On Church Position

Italy's Constitutional Court has agreed to rule on whether the Lateran Treaty of 1929 between Italy and the Vatican protects Archbishop Paul C. Marinkus of the United States and two other Vatican officials from arrest in connection with one of Italy's worst banking scandals.

Magistrates investigating the 1982 collapse of the Banco Ambrosiano in Milan have appealed a court ruling that cancels an arrest warrant in the Marinkus case against Archbishop Marinkus, chairman of the Istituto per le Opere di Religione, the Institute of Religious Work, or as it is better known, the Vatican Bank. Police are also seeking the arrest of Vatican officials, Luigi Menzini and Pellegrino De Strobel. The court said the warrants alleging fraudulent bankruptcy were invalid because the three were members of a "central entity" of the Roman Catholic Church and not subject to Italian jurisdiction.

The collapse of the Milan bank followed its failure to collect \$1.3 billion in bad debts. Milan magistrates charged that the Vatican Bank was responsible for part of the debts because of "letters of patronage" that Archbishop Marinkus gave to Roberto Calvi, president of the Banco Ambrosiano, to support the bank. Mr. Calvi was found hanged beneath a bridge in London in 1982.

The Constitutional Court, an autonomous body outside the judicial system that rules on the constitutionality of Italian legislation, is expected to publish its decision by the end of May.

clear power plants lack adequate containment buildings, and new plants are still being built near borders with neighboring countries. EC recommendations outlining safety measures and cross-border exchange of information in case of accidents are not being applied by national governments, the group said.

It recommends setting up a permanent EC body with full powers to inspect and supervise nuclear reactors and impose safety standards.

### Around Europe

The Belgian police force is outdated, disorganized and inefficient, according to a report to Parliament by Joseph Michels, the interior minister. The report, commissioned in July 1985, said the size of the police force, which includes national, city and criminal police, is relatively large, with more than 35,000 policemen in a population of under 10 million. But they belong to 612 different police units under the supervision of three government ministers, 589 mayors and 26 prosecutors. No fewer than 22 committees are responsible for police coordination. The report added that the Belgian population felt increasingly unsafe. Mr. Michels said another committee would be set up to recommend improvements.

Iceland appears set to legalize beer after 75 years. The lower chamber of the Althing, or parliament, has passed a bill that must now go to the upper chamber. The 1915 beer ban was maintained even after the prohibition of liquor and wine was lifted in 1935, to appease the temperance lobby, and frequent attempts to lift the ban failed. If the bill passes in the upper house, beer will become legal again starting in October of next year.

A British vicar who wanted to replace the pews of his 19th-century church with chairs and install an altar on wheels so his congregation could dance has lost his case. The Reverend John Earp, 69, of St. John the Evangelist church in the village of Hartley Wintney, told a church court that God had called to him to seek the removal of the pews so that people could "sing and dance and express the joy they sometimes feel." The court rejected the renovations saying they were "aesthetically unsatisfactory."

Sytske Looijen

### Cost Overruns And Delays Seen For Cruise Missile

WASHINGTON — A six-year Pentagon effort to produce the principal cruise missile that U.S. bombers will carry during the 1990s has fallen at least three years behind schedule and will ring up \$2 billion in cost overruns, sources have disclosed.

The sources were responding to a report Wednesday by the chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, Les Aspin, Democrat of Wisconsin, calling the classified Advanced Cruise Missile development program a "procurement disaster" because of low-quality production and inept Air Force and contractor supervision.

The new version of the cruise missile, a small, pilotless jet plane capable of being launched from a bomber, is one of the major strategic weapons in the nuclear modernization program of President Ronald Reagan.

But the sources, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said the projected \$5 billion effort by the Air Force to begin deploying 1,400 advanced cruise missiles by 1986 has actually produced only three operational units and will eventually cost \$7 billion. They said initial deployment of the missiles is not expected before the early 1990s.

### Greek Orthodox Dismissal

LONDON — Archbishop Methodios, 63, spiritual leader of Greek Orthodox Christians in Britain, has been dismissed and replaced by his deputy, Bishop Gregorios. The British Broadcasting Corp. said Wednesday that the removal of the archbishop followed accusations against him by the church hierarchy in Istanbul of unseemly and improper behavior.

## ELECTION: A Bush-Dukakis Campaign May Go Down to the Wire in November

(Continued from Page 1)

tions with the likely runner-up, the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson, and whether Mr. Jackson gives him the freedom to pick the kind of running mate he really wants.

Assuming both Mr. Bush and Mr. Dukakis exercise their options intelligently, here is how the strategists see the match in terms of personalities, issues and states that will have to be won in November.

On the personal side, the campaign has highlighted what people in both parties describe as parallels in the traits of Mr. Bush and Mr. Dukakis. Both the vice president and the governor showed talents for organization, for holding their campaigns together in defeat, and for their caution under pressure.

Associates of Mr. Bush expressed admiration for what they called Mr. Dukakis' "self-discipline" in the New York contest, when he refused to attack Mr. Jackson. And Democrats say Mr. Bush demonstrated similar steadiness in beating back the challenge from Senator Bob Dole of Kansas during the early primaries.

At the same time, neither Mr. Bush nor Mr. Dukakis has been accused this year of setting audiences afire. While Mr. Jackson inspired people, Mr. Bush and Mr. Dukakis earned their success by organizing, planning, and working hard, not by the sizzle of their speeches or the spark in their ideas.

"We have two very low-intensity candidates here," said Robert Squier, a Democratic consultant. A senior adviser to Mr. Bush, who asked not to be identified, concurred: "Neither one of them are Mr. Excitement."

For Mr. Bush, the campaign has been a struggle to overcome the shrill, whiny images of the 1984 campaign and the caricature of him as a weak person. "He is very erratic, gets very emotional and high strung," said Joanne Symons, who worked on the Democratic campaign of Representative Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri. She cited the acrimonious debate in 1984 between Mr. Bush and the Democratic vice-presidential candidate, Geraldine A. Ferraro.

For Mr. Dukakis, the challenge has been to rise above generalities and what some describe as a robotic approach to campaigning. Roger Ailes, a media consultant for Mr. Bush, said Mr. Dukakis had an "aloofness," and added, "He probably knows all the words to 'My Fair Lady' but has no clue how to sing it."

In other personal traits, the two men are different. Mr. Bush, 63, fashions himself as a gentlemanly politician; he shies away from hand-to-hand political combat except when provoked and would rather let subordinates be aggressive. Mr. Bush portrays himself as experienced in diplomacy and gov-

ernment but is loathe to submit to lengthy interviews on the issues. He probably will seek to restrict the number of debates during the fall campaign.

In the 40 Democratic debates during the primaries, Mr. Dukakis, 54, often has exuded self-control and is generally regarded as more skilled with television than the vice president. Mr. Dukakis "is much better on television than as a public speaker," said Mr. Bush's communications director, Peter Teeley. "He has a good voice, a very structured presentation in debates. He's fairly cool under fire."

A Democratic strategist, Tom Donilon, said, "Mr. Dukakis may be one of the best television communicators the Democrats have been able to find, versus Mr. Bush, whose personal likability, warmth and graciousness do not come across on television."

On issues, strategists for both candidates have mapped out the likely battlefields.

Mr. Bush on Tuesday described Mr. Dukakis as "absolutely liberal — old-mold liberal Democrat."

The vice president's strategists say this is to be a central thrust in the campaign. "The Democrats are doing the most predictable thing, nominating a Northeast frost-belt liberal, their ticket to disaster in 1984," said Mr. Bush's campaign manager, Lee Atwater.

While the economy has long

been dominant in national elections, Mr. Bush hopes to press foreign policy issues, where he thinks the governor is inexperienced and prone to conciliatory views.

But the foreign policy thrust could boomerang on Mr. Bush if developments this summer, including possible trials of figures in the Iran-contra affair, highlight the vice president's role in a scandal. Mr. Dukakis already is ridiculing Mr. Bush's "experience" by reminding voters of the vice president's support for the arms deal.

Democrats concede that Mr. Dukakis is potentially vulnerable on national security issues and hope he can make the campaign turn on domestic questions. Mr. Dukakis scored in the primaries as the architect of the "Massachusetts Miracle," using his state as a case study of the economic development, housing and education reforms he promises for the nation. But the Bush strategists believe they can create serious doubts about the governor's achievements.

In terms of the states needed to win the election in the electoral college, Republicans have had a huge advantage. They have carried states with 220 of the 270 electoral votes needed for victory in at least four of the last five elections. Those states are concentrated in the South and the West.

The need to break up that coalition is the main reason that almost

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Further details may be obtained from: The Secretary, The American Museum in Britain, Claverton Manor, Bath. Tel: (0225) 60503.

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FRANCE'S CAMPAIGN / François Mitterrand

The Race So Far

Choosing the role of arbiter, a unifying influence above petty political squabbles, President Mitterrand has departed markedly from the stern Socialist seeking to nationalize and fundamentally reform society that he was when elected in the last presidential election in May 1981.



contribution to economic aid, Believes France should devote itself to preparations for the single market planned for the European Community in 1992.

Profile

President of France since 1981. Age 71. Lawyer and journalist. General secretary for prisoners of war under General Charles de Gaulle 1944; first elected to the Chamber of Deputies (now the National Assembly) 1946; held various ministerial posts under the Fourth Republic up to 1958.

Verbatim

"This is a test that I did not want for myself... but that I believe is necessary... someone has to face up to it. I see a risk for the country, that it will become embroiled again in the quarrels and divisions that have undermined it so often."

On the Issues

Foreign Policy: Seeks a "Marshall Plan" for Third World nations. Would increase France's

In New Caledonia, Fears of New Trouble

By Michael Richardson International Herald Tribune

POUEMBOUT, New Caledonia — From a fence that marks the boundary of Roger Mennesson's big farm here, there are two sharply contrasting views.

One, looking back toward his house, is over rolling hills where cattle graze in lush, waist-high grass. The other is bushland, dense with scrub and trees. His farm covers 700 hectares (1,700 acres).

"My land was just like that bush when we started to clear it 25 years ago," he said.

In his small study, on a wall behind a desk, is a large framed photograph of Charles de Gaulle.

Beside the portrait are citations for medals of bravery awarded to Mr. Mennesson in the Normandy landing and the liberation of Paris when he served with De Gaulle's Free French forces.

"I am the fifth generation of our family to live in New Caledonia, but I am still French," Mr. Mennesson said.

And, he added, there were so many ethnic groups that it was necessary for the territory to remain part of France so that the French government could act as a referee.

In a referendum in September, Mr. Mennesson was one of 50,250 voters, just over 59 percent of the registered electorate, who cast ballots for New Caledonia to remain within the French Republic.

More than 98 percent of those who went to the polls, according to the official results, opted for France and against independence.

However, a large majority of the indigenous Melanesians, known as Kanaks, stayed away.

Leaders of the Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front, the main separatist coalition, had called for a boycott claiming that the vote was unfair and should have been confined to Melanesians and long-term settlers.

Since the end of World War II, an inflow of settlers from France, the Pacific and Asia has changed the population balance in New Caledonia.

The most recent census in 1983 showed that Kanaks formed only 42.5 percent of the population of 145,500. Europeans and others formed the majority.

The Kanak Front has called for a "muscled mobilization" of its supporters to disrupt voting on Sunday in elections for regional councils and the presidency.

There are fears that this will rekindle serious clashes between pro- and anti-independence forces after more than two years of relative calm and gradual economic recovery.

Kanak leaders have not disclosed their plans. But any action is expected to be concentrated outside Nouméa in areas where Melanesians are subsistence farmers and fishermen. Their incomes, educational qualifications and living conditions are much lower than the rest of the population in New Caledonia.

The majority of non-Melanesians live in, or close to, greater Nouméa.

Yeiwene Yeiwene, vice president of the Kanak front, said Saturday that settlers must be made to feel that "they are foreigners in our land."

Leopold Joréjodé, general secretary of the Caledonian Union, the largest party in the front, has warned that the territory is "sliding into an Algerian-type situation."

Other Kanak leaders have drawn a parallel with the Gaza Strip, where an uprising by Palestinians has greatly added to the political and financial costs of Israel's occupation.

Mr. Mennesson, who employs three Kanak workers on his farm 270 kilometers (170 miles) northwest of Nouméa, said he believed that the front represented a minority of Melanesians.

"Most Kanaks want peace to get on with their lives and with other Caledonians," he added.

In an "active" boycott of local elections in November 1984, Kanak militants blocked roads, occupied town halls and police sta-

tions, burned farm houses belonging to settlers, killed stock and cut fences.

More than 30 people were killed in politically-related violence in 1984 and 1985.

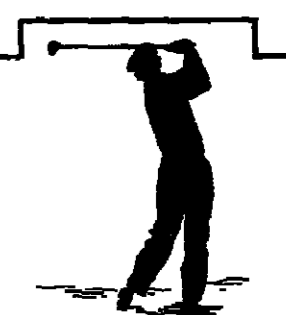
However, since it replaced the Socialist government in Paris in March 1986, the conservative government of Prime Minister Jacques Chirac has stationed many more troops and police in Melanesian areas of New Caledonia than there were in 1984-85.

The local elections on Sunday are intended to entrench provisions of a statute of autonomy for New Caledonia drawn up by the government to supersede arrangements put in place by the Socialists in 1985 with the support of the Kanak Front.

Since the local elections on Sunday have been timed by the government to coincide with the first round of voting in the presidential election, the front has said its supporters will boycott both elections, including the second and final round of the presidential vote on May 8.

Mr. Yeiwene noted that in the last presidential election in 1981, an overwhelming majority of Kanaks voted for Mr. Mitterrand because he had promised to give them independence.

"But since then, young Kanaks have become very impatient," he said. "They feel that we have been too moderate for too long."



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Deposed Soviet Figure Defends Critical Speech

By Serge Schmemmann New York Times Service

BONN — In an interview published by a new German-language edition of a Soviet journal, Boris N. Yeltsin declares that he spoke out "honestly and directly" in the Central Committee speech in October that led to his removal from a senior Kremlin post.

"I belong to those who are prepared to take the route with potholes, and have no fear of the risks," Mr. Yeltsin said in the interview, published six months after his speech to the national Communist Party leadership in which he denounced the slow pace of change and the paucity of benefits that were filtering to the people.

The speech by Mr. Yeltsin and his subsequent removal as the Moscow Communist Party chief were the first signs of disagreement within the Soviet leadership over efforts by the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, to restructure the economy and society of the country.

The interview, published exclusively in the new German edition of Moscow News, was the first Soviet report quoting Mr. Yeltsin since his political downfall. According to

the article, Mr. Yeltsin, 57, who has been reduced to deputy chairman of the state committee on construction, still suffers from heart problems after the severe heart attack that reportedly struck him after the Oct. 21 speech. But the article said he was still an advocate of more rapid change and was unrepentant.

The article, written by a Soviet journalist, Mikhail Poltoranin, also disclosed that Mr. Yeltsin was brought directly from a hospital to the November meeting of the Moscow party organization at which he was denounced and dismissed. Mr. Poltoranin, who said he attended the meeting, wrote that he was shocked to see that Mr. Yeltsin's face was puffy, and that the former leader subsequently explained that he had been "pumped full of medicine" for the meeting.

The publication of the interview was evidently intended both to publicize the new German version of the Soviet journal and to counter an account of the speech by Mr. Yeltsin that was published by Die Zeit, a Hamburg newspaper.

The German Moscow News is related to the weekly paper of the same name, which is published in

English, Russian, French and Arabic and which has become one of the most outspoken papers of the Gorbachev era. The German version, whose first issue is dated May and numbers 103,000 copies, is a monthly and is published in West Germany by a group of German publishers, although its content is determined by Moscow.

Mr. Poltoranin said that after the removal of Mr. Yeltsin, notices were posted at all post offices in his native city of Sverdlovsk warning that "communications of any kind for B.N. Yeltsin will not be delivered."

The article quoted Mr. Yeltsin as saying that a purported version of his speech to the Central Committee that was published in West Germany by Die Zeit was a falsification.

Die Zeit said its account, published Feb. 5, was based on notes taken by a "reliable" participant at the meeting. According to Die Zeit, Mr. Yeltsin in his speech not only criticized official privileges and the slow pace of change, but assailed by name Mr. Gorbachev's wife, Raisa; Yegor K. Ligachev, the conservative No. 2 official of the Com-

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Nothing From Nothing

Complacency amid danger makes finance ministers, like Maginot Line builders, look bad. Last week's meetings of the International Monetary Fund and the Group of Seven were complacent to an alarming degree. They contributed nothing to existing strategy. As the saying goes, nothing will come of nothing.

No Winners in Algiers

Impiously pleading respect for Ramadan, the Moslem holy month, the captors of a Kuwaiti airliner freed 31 hostages Wednesday, and were apparently promised safe passage from Algiers.

What the Mayor Has Lost

Blacks and Jews, blacks and Jews: It is as though they were the contenders in Tuesday's New York primary rather than the Democratic presidential candidates. For the election to be framed that way was wrong, destructively wrong, and a big reason for that was the behavior of Ed Koch.

Other Comment

Qualified Praise for Algeria

Praise for Algeria's mediatory role in the Kuwait hijacking must be qualified by the fact that the hijackers appear to have got off scot-free and have apparently been spirited out of the country. The hijackers are guilty of murder. Algeria, having accepted responsibility for resolving the hijacking, had the duty to comply with international agreements and put the hijackers on trial.

followed by a massacre. It would have been satisfying to witness the hijackers' conviction in a court of law, but we shall have to settle for the almost miraculous fact that of the 102 originally taken hostage by one of the 102 most evil gangs ever assembled, 100 survive. On balance, a victory for civilization.

The world should rejoice that the remaining hostages are free. But the world should be profoundly worried that so, too, are their captors. Those who killed have been transported by Algerian military aircraft back into the murderous politics of the Middle East, almost certainly to kill again. This spirit of the guilty was carried out by a nation that has a reputation among Middle Eastern hijackers as the place where they are most likely to escape with their lives. It is an inglorious role for any country.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

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The State Department's Curious Debate on Abu Jihad

WASHINGTON — When is the use of violence for political ends terrorism? When is it war? When is it just? Sometimes these basic questions of political philosophy become urgent problems in foreign policy, as happened last week when the PLO military chief, Khalil al-Wazir, was killed in Tunis.

Disarmament: Give These Countries a Hearing

Among these are the neutral or nonaligned countries of Austria, Cyprus, Finland, Liechtenstein, Malta, San Marino, Sweden, Switzerland and Yugoslavia. They fear that their interests will be disregarded by the two military alliances, and so they have jointly proposed a way to safeguard their common interests.

Coming to Terms With the Arrogant Jesse Jackson

NEW YORK — Jesse Jackson is extraordinarily arrogant. It is arrogant to run for president with his qualifications. It is arrogant to present to a rather conservative electorate a rather leftist platform and expect to be elected. It is arrogant to introduce a Third World agenda onto the center stage of a northern superpower and demand that it be given priority. It is arrogant to make what has been long regarded as a social or personal issue, drugs, the top issue in

China Tries To Keep The Lid On

KUNMING, China — Deputy Mayor Zi Quo Rui put it flatly: "We can't wait any longer; the gap is widening with the coastal zones." Kunming, capital of Yunnan province in the Southwest just above the border with Vietnam and Laos, is not in one of the special zones favored for rapid economic development, and it needs economic regional and social inequalities as part of the price China is paying in its headlong drive for economic growth.

مكناص الرحيل

OPINION

The Soviet Economy: Arguably Smaller

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Two recent articles registered close to 7 on the MEGO (My Eyes Glaze Over) Scale...

Office of Net Assessment said 23 percent, and outsiders "Harry and Charlie" (Henry Rowen of Stanford University, Charles Wolf of the Rand Corporation) about 25 percent.

America's eco-spoofs are all dedicated public servants, but minimize a depressing disengagement. I checked around for a different view of reality...

To figure out the percentage of the GNP going to defense, both insiders and outsiders use the same CIA estimates of Soviet military spending...

Well, isn't it time to set up a Team B, I asked, pocketing an agency astray, to present a different view of reality...

Gorbachev admits only that the rate of increase, not economic growth itself, has stagnated.

Demands and expectations are exploding all over, along with the bills of inflation, unemployment, and corruption...

One reader did not yawn. He is William Webster, former federal judge and FBI director, who is now the director of Central Intelligence.

Mr. Webster called to say cheerfully "I don't know anybody who knows something we don't," and invited me and a Times colleague to an on-the-record luncheon session with his Soviet experts...

At the lunch (the shrimp brique at the CIA beats the borscht at the KGB), I allowed in a friendly way that bureaucratic inertia might be keeping the truth about negotiating pressure points from American policy planners...

As with much of China, the 80 percent of the people still live in rural areas. They are traditional, conservative, and suspicious of change...

It is the classic economic policy of opportunity. Spreading risk, spreading the drive to catch up with the West...

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address.

A 'Reality Check' for Democrats, Serious About Winning

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — This city of pollsters and their clients was somewhat flustered last Sunday when a New York poll showed Governor Michael Dukakis's support falling and the Reverend Jesse Jackson's rising...

Then both trends reversed. What had happened in the Connecticut and Wisconsin primaries was happening in New York. It was what a Connecticut Democratic leader had called a "reality check."

As decision time drew near, voters drew back from using their votes merely to send a message or to have some other form of fun. Instead, they voted as though they were picking the person who would have custody of America's nuclear weapons and control of the value of the nation's currency.

In 1972, the candidate Adlai Stevenson, addressing New York's Liberal Party, made merry at the expense of rank-and-file conservative Republicans...

This is the time when even the most obsolete Republican becomes momentarily reconciled to the machine age. He listens — he is very apt to listen with a stiff upper lip — while his candidate calls for those greater social gains which a few minutes before they

called wild-eyed socialism. ... The season when Republican hearts regularly throb with such thoughts is, of course, the autumn of presidential years. This is indeed a truly remarkable interval, a sort of pause in the Republican occupation, and I've often thought it might well be called The Liberal Hour.

Suppressing their Jacksonian impulses, they now act as if they were picking the man they want to have custody of nuclear weapons.

of accommodating political realities works in the opposite direction. It might be too much to say that elections, primary as well as general, bring Democrats, voters as well as candidates, to a Conservative Hour.

More people have Jacksonian impulses than are actually voting for Mr. Jackson. They vibrate like tuning forks when he speaks, partly because he alone among the candidates seems occasionally to speak with unfeigned fervor.



'Aside from that, sir, how did you like Afghanistan?'

'Speaking Out' on Sex: What Ronald Reagan Didn't Say

By George Skelton

SACRAMENTO, California — Five years ago this month, President Reagan counseled a group of young people at a Houston drug and alcohol rehabilitation center to take care of their bodies so they could enjoy an active sex life in their later years.

After that initial exchange, I felt I could ask the president virtually anything at all germane to his health and age and he would feel comfortable answering. I was right.

What the 72-year-old president had said, with a smile on his face, was: "When you get along to where I am, you find out taking care of that machinery sure pays off when you can still tie your shoes and pull on your own socks without sitting down — and do a lot of things that are much more enjoyable than that."

All right, I asked, how about setting up an interview where I could ask him a whole series of questions about his age? Mr. Reagan would be running for reelection the following year, I pointed out, and many voters might be concerned about the physical stamina, mental agility and commitment to work of the United States' oldest president.

So as Air Force One flew from Washington to Santa Barbara, California, for a July 4th holiday, I sat across a table from the president in his private cabin and asked him dozens of questions about his age and health.

Mr. Reagan replied that he had been referring to such activities as cutting tree limbs, riding horses, swimming and diving. Had he been talking about sex? "It wasn't in my mind," he said, chucking, but he added that he had instantly realized that the young people had interpreted his remarks that way.

My question did not seem to bother Mr. Reagan, because a year later I was the only newspaper reporter granted a one-on-one interview with the president at the Republican national convention. I have since been invited to the president's Christmas party. I would be surprised if Mr. Speakes ever is again.

The writer, now Sacramento bureau chief for the Los Angeles Times, covered Ronald Reagan's first four and a half years as president and both of his terms as governor of California.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Middle East: Of Blinders and Bulldozers, of Hope and Shame

Regarding "A Critic of Israeli Brutality Is Quizzed as Others Join In" (March 9): Mr. Rosenthal's call to American intellectuals not to criticize Israel's occupation is an attempt to distort the facts rather than face the reality.

He claims that Arab aggression, constant attacks on Israel between 1948 and 1967 and refusal to recognize Israel are the causes of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Between 1948 and 1967 Israel invaded and occupied Gaza and Sinai twice, in 1949 and 1956. It attacked the West Bank village of Qibya, killing 50 Palestinian civilians and carried out numerous other attacks.

Since 1967, Israel has militarily occupied the West Bank, Gaza and the Golan Heights and has ruled them by military power. Arabs have offered peace to Israel on the basis of exchanging land for peace, but Israel refuses to give up Palestinian land it claims to have "liberated."

Mr. Rosenthal is right in saying that Arab countries did not allow the creation of a Palestinian state. But Arab rule does not compare to Israel's occupation. Palestinians lived under civil and not military rule, our land was not expropriated, and foreign settlers were not brought to live on our land.

In fact, Mr. Rosenthal contradicts himself when he blames the Arabs for now allowing the creation of a Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza and then adopts Ariel Sharon's ridiculous theory that Jordan is already a Palestinian state.

Mr. Rosenthal argues against an international conference sponsored by the United Nations but blames Arabs for having rejected the 1947 UN partition plan. He calls for direct talks between Israel and the Arabs. Why not have direct talks between Israel and the freely chosen representatives of the Palestinian people, the Palestine Liberation Organization? Skipping the Palestinians and talking to the Jordanians is like Palestinians negotiating with Mr. Rosenthal and Morris Abram, the American Jewish leader, instead of with the Israeli government.

Mr. Rosenthal wants moderate Palestinians to "serve the young men of Gaza and the West Bank away from seeking Israel's death." This is not necessary. Young Palestinians, and I am one of them, are not seeking Israel's death, just its withdrawal from the territories occupied in 1967.

Both Palestinians and Americans have something to gain by reconstituting that part of Palestine now called Jordan as the nation of Palestine. It would give the Palestinians a homeland where they already are in the majority. It would give the United States an opportunity to create another democratic country in the Middle East.

Can it be done? Yes, with difficulty. It is not much different from trying to force out General Manuel Antonio Noriega of Panama. Economic sanctions, political support

In "The Shultz Plan: It Comes Too Late, Tries Too Much" (March 23), A. M. Rosenthal asserts that "it is not asking too much ... of Palestinians to renounce the covenant that among other things condemns Zionism as racist, outlaw, fanatic, aggressive, expansionist, colonial and fascist; denounces the very establishment of Israel as illegal; cries for the violent destruction of the state."

The trouble is, it is asking too much. Zionism is guilty of at least some of the things above. But the destruction of the state

of Israel, which the Palestine Liberation Organization calls for, is not the same as the destruction of the people of Israel, which not even the most hard-line Palestinian wants.

This identification of the state with its people is the creation of politicians and the source of much confusion.

Arab hatred for the Israeli state and Arab terrorism are a direct result of the Zionist experience in Palestine. After all, a Jewish community had lived amicably with the Arabs in the same area for centuries.

As a pro-Israeli liberal belonging to A. M. Rosenthal's ilk, I resent the bigotry displayed by Robert M. Kelley (Letters, April 5). Mr. Kelley's attempt to depict us as hypocritical and inconsistent reflects only the malice of his ignorance.

With reference to "The Case for America's Middle East Peace Plan" (Opinion, March 19), by Secretary of State George Shultz: A breakthrough will not come as long as Mr. Shultz ignores the fact that the Palestine Liberation Organization is the sole representative of the Palestinians.

You have tried your best to present to your readers an objective picture of the Israeli problem. Yet nobody is objective, as you know and certainly not newspapermen (I am one of them). It has been my dream to draw a picture of the situation that can be compellingly objective: no recriminations, no indignation.

It is only natural that the Palestinians and other Arabs try to push out the Jews. And it is only natural that the Jews get rid of whoever represents a mortal danger to their existence. Israel is in a state of war, as many countries have been. American Jews have special interests that they will never confess, as have the European powers and the United States.

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they appeared on the scene." But that is not why there are no Palestinians with whom to bargain. Those jailed or expelled were not potential bargainers. Bargainers are assassinated by Palestinian extremists.

A significant high point in local cooperation was Nov. 11, 1946, when Fauzi Darwish al-Husseini and four other members of the conciliatory Falastin al-Jedida signed an agreement with Martin Buber's League of Jewish-Arab Rapprochement and Cooperation. On Nov. 24, 1946, Fauzi was assassinated. His cousin, Jamal Husseini, co-leader of the Arab Party, said: "My cousin stumbled and received his proper punishment."

Mr. Buber advised the others to save their lives by ceasing the cooperation. Unfortunately, that is still good advice.

Your front-page report March 31 from Nazareth was headlined, "4 Killed as Israel Fails to Curb Violence." A more fitting title might have been something like "Israel Responds With Armed Violence, Killing 4, in Effort to Quell Palestinian Stone-Throwing."

The article reports more than 120 Palestinian deaths against the death of one Israeli soldier since the recent troubles began. Yet you imply that the Palestinians are the violent ones.

America's typical response was reflected in the front-page line referring to another story inside: "Washington Broadens Its Support of Israel's Policy."

Sometimes a news report gives one a feeling of having waited a long time; "Tide of Graft in U.S. Law Enforcement" (April 12), by Philip Shenon, seems years overdue. What do U.S. lawmakers expect? They are meticulously recreating the nightmare of Prohibition and desperately trying not to see the predictable results: thousands dead by knife and by gunshot; thousands more poisoned by adulterated drugs; and a corrupt law enforcement network, which will take years to clean up.

The critics of cigarette advertising in your Feb. 2 letters section missed the point. Freedom of speech does not mean freedom only for views you endorse but also for those you disagree with.

Randal Marlin writes that he favors a ban on tobacco advertising because "it can do a lot to undermine [a] sense of legitimacy" surrounding tobacco use. What is illegitimate is to control behavior and enforce ignorance by withholding information. That is what ad bans do.

Tervo Lehti, in a more humorous vein, wonders why tobacco companies need to advertise, since they maintain that their ads do not encourage consumption. The reason is simple: Ads influence brand choice. They are a marketing tool designed to persuade adults who already smoke to try a particular brand.

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In your April 4 edition you report that Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel is adamant and will never give up control of the occupied territories. On April 1, in "Is-rachis Ending Blockade," you report that Mr. Shamir described the Palestinians as grasshoppers, implying that they continued their demands for self-determination. Is that the attitude of a leader who wants peace for his nation and the region, a leader worthy of support from the United States?

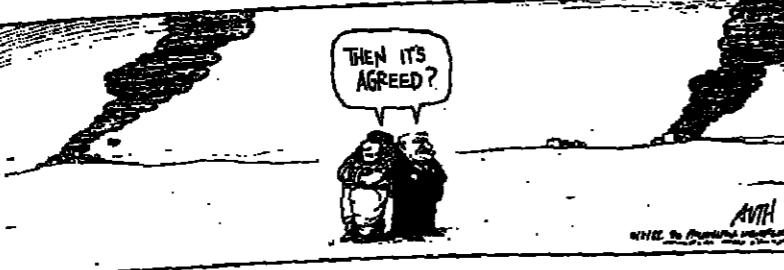
In "Arab Uprising: Nobody Budgets" (April 11) Glenn Frankel writes: "For years Israel has jailed or expelled local leaders as



THE SHULTZ PLAN? NO!



THE SHULTZ PLAN? NO!



WHEN IT'S AGREED?

Bulldozed homes, destroyed orchards, women and children in tents, a village surrounded by a surly, ready-to-shoot army, a high government official saying all villagers should be punished. This is not the shame associated with U.S. actions in Vietnamese villages, or, even worse, Nazi actions in

Yugoslav villages, but the shame of the West Bank village of Beita, the Israeli government's actions in the occupied territories. When will Israeli religious settlers leave these territories? When will the shame of Beita stop? And, as in Vietnam, when will my tax money stop paying for it?

Headline on the front page of your April 8 first edition — raises searching questions about the course on which the state of Israel is engaged. Doesn't Israel, doesn't international public opinion realize there have been in the past four months more than 140 occasions for the hearts of all Palestinians to boil over, for calls to God to avenge the blood of their dead, for pledges of retaliation? Every additional killing of a Palestinian in the occupied territories will bring with it additional hatred and calls for revenge. It will be one more step away from the coexistence that is eventually indispensable if the viability of the state of Israel in the long run is to be ensured.

Upon examination of the proportions of casualties on both sides in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, one can really get a feel for the speciousness of Israeli claims for justified retribution. Thousands died in Lebanon from the actions of the 1982 Israeli invaders; a hang-glider pilot killed six Israeli soldiers in Israel in November, a reprisal raid by Israeli bombers in Lebanon in January killed 21 persons, several of them children; more than 140 Palestinians have so far died in the recent protests in the occupied territories; and after the death of one 15-year-old Israeli on April 6, many Israelis call for revenge.

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THE PARIS EDITION The Autobiography of Waverley Root, 1927-1934

Waverley Root, renowned journalist and food writer who wrote for the International Herald Tribune for many years, first came to France in 1927. He intended to stay a few months and remained, except during World War II, for more than half a century. Toward the end of those years, he decided to write his memoirs of Paris in the late 1920s and early 1930s: what it meant to be young at that time in Paris and what it meant to be a newspaperman there. "Root's angle of vision is far more journalistic than literary," said "The New York Times," which makes it rather different — refreshing, if different — from that of most other memoirs of the period. Other critics agree in their praise of "The Paris Edition": "Elegantly done... a minor masterpiece" — The San Francisco Examiner. "Highly enjoyable... consistently civilized and amusing" — The New York Times Sunday Book Review. "Full of charm, humor, good sense and even wisdom" — The New Republic. "Very entertaining" — The New Yorker. "Clean, cool and wonderfully evocative" — The Los Angeles Times. "Delightful" — Washington Post Book World. "Impassive wit and charm" — Smithsonian Magazine. "The Paris Edition: The Autobiography of Waverley Root, 1927-1934" was edited by Samuel Abt, a Deputy Editor of the International Herald Tribune. Published by North Point Press. "The Paris Edition" can be ordered directly from the IHT by using the coupon.



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# TRAVEL

- The Dalmatian Capital
- Shopping in Cairo
- Museum of U.S. Marines

International Herald Tribune

## TRAVELER'S CHOICE

### Musical Weekends in La Baule

■ "Musical Moments" in La Baule, France — weekends of music, from Classicism to Romanticism — start April 29 with a three-day program devoted to "The Generation of 1810," the chamber music of Schumann, Mendelssohn, Chopin and Liszt. Concerts will be held amid the elegant fin-de-siècle glory of L'Hermitage, where guests will also stay. There will be further musical weekends, between now and mid-October; the price per person is 1,800 francs (about \$320) with a reduction for children (the hotel has a pool and fronts onto the La Baule beach). At the end of the season an entire week of musical traveling through the Valley of the Loire, with visits and concerts at the famous châteaux, and beginning and ending at L'Hermitage, is available.

### Bowood by 'Capability' Brown



■ Bowood House in Wiltshire, England, is staging an exhibition on the history of the estate's famous gardens, the work of the foremost 18th-century English garden designer, Lancelot "Capability" Brown. Original paintings, maps, books, photographs and other documents are on display. Bowood has more than 90 acres of landscaped gardens and parkland; visitors may walk freely through all parts of the grounds. Originally laid out in formal French style, these were remodeled from 1762-68 along more natural lines by "Capability" (named after his fondness for saying an area had "capabilities for improvement"). Today they include terraced flower beds, a waterfall, an arboretum and a 40-acre lake. The rhododendron gardens cover more than 50 acres (open mid-May to mid-June). There is also an adventure playground for children under 12. Many rooms in the Georgian house, ancestral home of the Marquesses of Lansdowne, are open to the public. Bowood House, Calne, Wiltshire, is open daily, until Oct. 16.

### Solo Travel to Russia Gets Easier

■ Tourists are traveling to the Soviet Union by themselves in increasing numbers rather than in tour groups, according to Intourist, the Soviet tour operator. Intourist has published a 32-page brochure, "Individual Travel in the U.S.S.R. in 1988," to help smooth their way. About 20 percent of Americans who visit the Soviet Union — up to 115,000 are expected this year — travel on their own, according to Intourist. In earlier years, the number of individual tourists was "negligible," Betty Vaughn, a spokeswoman for Intourist, said. "There's an image that you can't go anywhere without an Intourist guide or in a group," she said. "That's not factually true." Though travelers may be on their own, they cannot be footloose. They can only go to places and on routes approved by Intourist, and visas must be obtained for specific dates in the cities to be visited. Also, the shortage of hotel space makes reservations essential.

### Japanese End of the Silk Road

■ The city of Nara, Japan, is conjuring up its past role as the eastern terminus of the Silk Road, which linked Europe and Asia for 2,000 years, in a vast exhibition beginning April 24. The history of the ancient caravan and sea routes on which East met West will be illustrated in pavilions throughout the city, with special attention paid to the route's importance in the realm of cultural exchange. Artifacts have been loaned by 10 countries, including Iraq, Syria, Russia, India and China; they include amphoras found off the Syrian coast, Parthian statues, Buddhas from India, Scythian objects. More than six million visitors are expected to attend the event, "Silk Road '88," which continues until Oct. 23.

## Another Side of Burgundy

by Katherine Knorr

**S**AULIEU, France — For hundreds of years, it was a post-relay stop, with its dozens of inns sheltering and feeding horses and horsemen, and then the hordes of travelers taking the Nationale 7 to Southern France. Now the autoroute has bypassed it, and the hotels are seldom full, and the traditional restaurants are mostly mediocre.

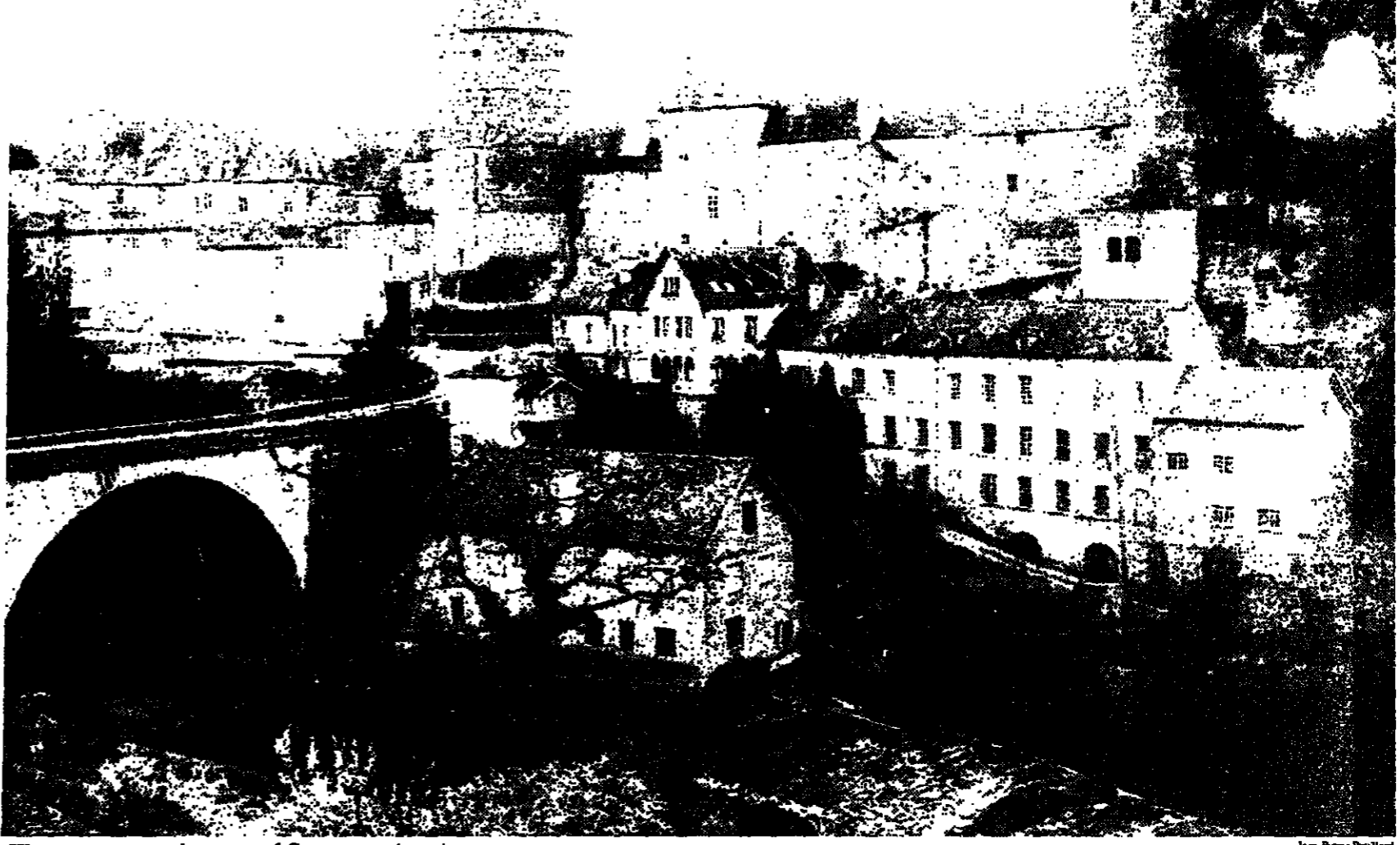
So Saulieu has become just another small, dull provincial town. It has its share of tourists in the summer, mostly French, and a few good food shops and a market on Saturdays, and the inns, with their great stone archways and cobbled courtyards, are as beautiful as ever. A great metal bull welcomes visitors to the town, but it could also be welcoming them into the much misunderstood province of Burgundy.

### The dukes of Burgundy included some of the most colorful and ruthless of French noblemen.

In fact, bypassed Saulieu is almost a metaphor for Burgundy, once a crossroads, a bridge between north and south, with great geopolitical importance, now a quiet land of gently decrepit châteaux.

To most outsiders, Burgundy is synonymous with wine and snails. But much of Burgundy has no vines, and most Burgundians drink Côtes du Rhône and hate snails. They are a fierce lot of farmers (lamb and veal) who roll their R's like Scots, and there are parts of the wooded Morvan region where farms are so isolated that the buildings seem to be ghosts. Here and there are the remains of medieval castles and fortified farms, sometimes only one facade, with trees growing from the top. There are no loose stones around these ruins; the stones have been used to build the farmhouses.

**S**OME Burgundian churches have a plaque indicating that Joan of Arc prayed there on her politically successful but personally disastrous crusade to install Charles VII as king, but Burgundians have conveniently forgotten that, in long ago and more treacherous days, they were allied with the English and sold to Albion this mysterious male impersonator. In fact, most Burgundians seem to have forgotten that in its glory days Burgundy was an opportunistic, warmongering field that reached way beyond the current provincial borders, and tried several times to take over the kingdom. The dukes of Burgundy included some of the most colorful and ruthless of French noblemen; they were kingmakers and very nearly kings, and their ambitions played a decisive part in the civil wars that racked France in the 14th and 15th



The ramparts and towers of Semur-en-Auxois.

centuries and were inextricably intertwined with the Hundred Years War.

Burgundy is also a mysterious place, a battleground of occult forces, with telluric strong places that since ancient times have attracted mystics and caused them to leave mostly inexplicable but always intriguing signs of their presence. Through the province runs the backbone of the Vouivre, a rock outcropping that is also a mythical animal, the ubiquitous winged serpent of mythology. In Tonnerre, the Fosse Dionne, a water basin that until modern times served as a landing place, is said to have no bottom; stones thrown in go on falling forever. Some of the churches, Catholic as they may be, have decorations representing serpents and the devil in most un-Catholic ways.

Burgundy is not a natural geographical entity, like the Ile de France or the Massif Central. It is islands — the Nivernais, the Morvan, the Côte, with its north-south line of famous vineyards — and it comes apart in layers of history: Celtic Burgundy, with the infamous (to the French) battleground of Alesia, where Vercingetorix lost to Julius Caesar, Gallo-Roman Burgundy, the great but embattled years of La Grande Bourgogne, and then the shrinkage into a prov-

ince of France after Louis XI decided he had had enough and was wily and lucky enough to do something about it. The result is Celtic stone patterns, Roman ruins, magnificent châteaux and the Burgundy Canal, started in the 17th century and finished in the 19th.

For the traveler looking for the Burgundy away from the famous (and in the summer, crowded) Côte, one way to narrow a trip is to stay toward the north and east of the province, from Auxerre in the north down through Vézelay and Autun, up through Saulieu to Montbard. This is an arbitrary route, but one that cuts through

several Burgundian layers. Travelers with more time can take two-day or weeklong trips on the houseboats that travel on the canal roughly in the same region.

Auxerre (about 200 kilometers south of Paris on the autoroute) is, at its center, a magnificent city. As almost everywhere else, the modern age has made the approach to the city sad and gray, with industry, block apartment buildings and complicated roads. It was a Gallic and then a Roman town, but its most spectacular feature now is the Gothic cathedral, finished in the 16th century, built over the remains of a Romanesque church, of

which the crypt remains and can be visited. St. Germain was born in Auxerre, and an abbey church (Ancienne Abbaye St. Germain), built where he is believed to have been buried, can be visited.

**V**EZELAY is the next big attraction going south, an extraordinary fortified town on a hill, topped by the Basilica of St. Madeleine. In the 13th century, it had as many as 15,000 inhabitants, who feasted off the thousands of pilgrims who came to worship the relics of St. Madeleine on their way to Santiago de Compostela. St. Bernard, then the abbot of Clairvaux,

made a historic speech there in 1146, calling for a second crusade to the Holy Land. Vézelay has been well restored — perhaps too well. It gives one the quaint feeling of being part of theater decor.

Just south of Vézelay, one encounters one of the mysterious places in Burgundy that make lovers of the occult hold their breaths. In the village of La Pierre qui Vire (the stone that turns), a block of sandstone — part of the backbone of the Vouivre — is supposed to turn over every century, on Christmas night, showing a sacred sickle

Continued on page 11

**REAL ESTATE TO RENT/BUY**

**SWITZERLAND**

**BETWEEN GENEVA & LAUSANNE**

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## When in Rome, See Markets

by Nancy Harmon Jenkins

**R**OME — The markets and restaurants of Rome explode with fresh fruit and vegetables at this time of year. Small, tender, violet-colored artichokes, the long, slender stalks of wild asparagus, crisp puntarelle, a choco-like green much favored for first-course salads, tiny, sweet peas called piselli romaneschi, the succulent, spinach-like vegetable called agretti.

Most favored of all these deeply flavorful, seasonal delights are humble broad beans, *vicia faba*, called *fave* in Italian and horse beans or *favas* as well as broad beans in English. These beans are a harbinger of spring throughout the Mediterranean. Planted in late December or early January after the olive harvest, they winter over, well beneath the soil through the cold weather and begin to emerge in late March. Traditionally Romans begin eating broad beans on May 1, a national holiday, but from the middle of April into June, they are a familiar and much-loved feature of Roman dining. They can be found as a seasonal first course in restaurants all over southern and central Italy.

Until the late 15th or early 16th century, when green haricot beans were introduced from the

New World, broad beans and peas were staple legumes of the European diet, as they were also in the working-class diet of ancient Egypt. One of the few Old World beans, broad beans, with their thick, fleshy, shiny pods, are primitive and strange looking to anyone used to the slender green beans of America.

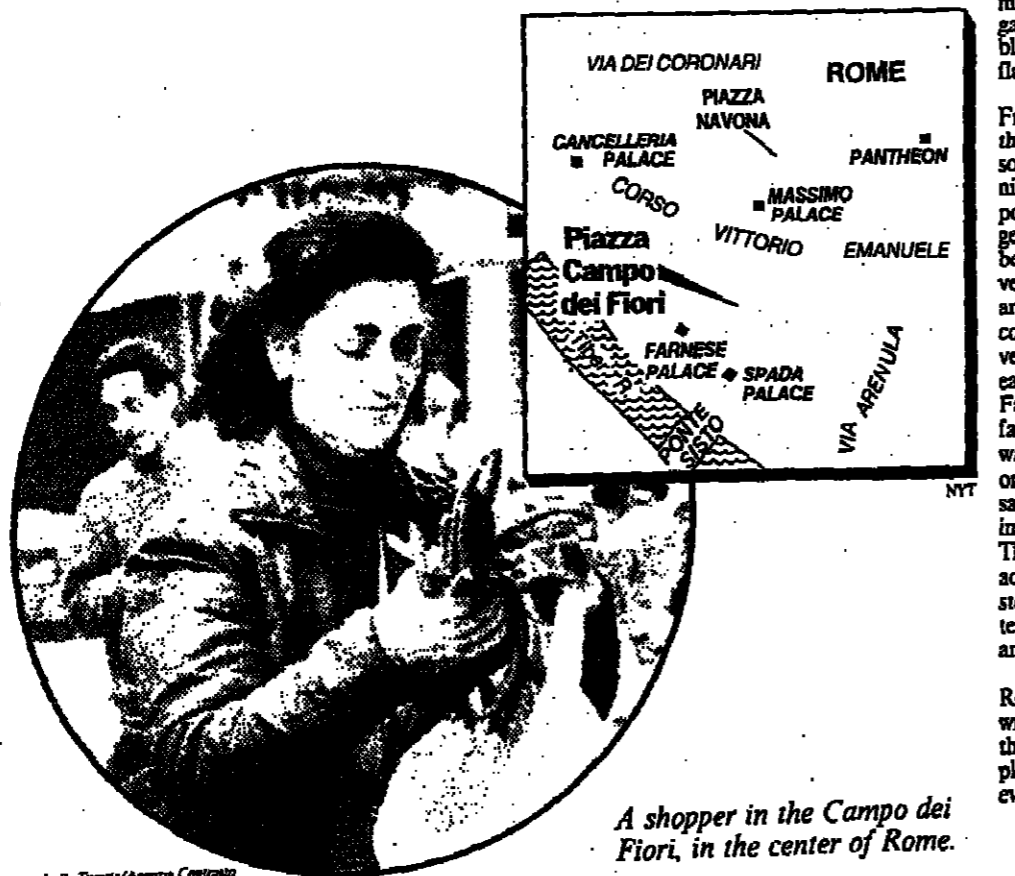
**L**IKE all spring vegetables, broad beans are at their best when very young and tender. In Rome, at this stage of development, they are often served raw as a first course. Files of tiny young beans are brought to the table and consumed by diners who split open the pods and eat the little, fingernail-sized beans smuggled in their feathery

Pods. Sharp, rather salty *peccorino romano*, a sheep's milk cheese, is favorite accompaniment for what is meant to be something to nibble on while you sip white wine and consider the menu. So prized are raw broad beans that Roman children help themselves to handfuls as they pass through the markets on their way to school and the discarded pods join the rest of the litter that accumulates in the cobbled streets of *Vecchia Roma*, the district that extends westward from *Corso Vittorio Emanuele II* and *Piazza Venezia* toward the Tiber.

Raw or cooked, broad beans have a distinctive earthy, musty flavor. The rich volcanic and alluvial soils that surround the city, combined with the skill and tender care developed by the Romans over millennia of careful gardening, give Roman vegetables an extraordinary depth of flavor.

While other cuisines, the French and the British among them, purr broad beans for soups or serve them as accompaniments to fat meats like duck or pork, Romans — and Italians in general — like to serve broad beans, as they do other seasonal vegetables, on their own, after the antipasto and before the main course. Although the pods, when very young and slender, can be eaten, the beans are most prized. *Fave col guanciale*, also called *fave alla romana*, is the favorite way of cooking them. *Guanciale*, or meaty salt pork, is diced and sautéed with finely sliced onions in an abundance of olive oil. Then the shelled broad beans are added, with a little water, and stewed until they are buttery tender and swimming in a rich and fragrant sauce.

Whether great or humble, any Roman restaurant worth its salt will be serving *fave alla romana* throughout the season. The best places to eat this specialty, however, are in the little trattorias



A shopper in the Campo dei Fiori, in the center of Rome.



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Continued on page 10

TRAVEL

Old and New Arts Reflect Egyptian History

by Nimet Habachi

THE FREQUENT TRAVELER Seeking a Welcome For Businesswomen

by Roger Collis

ALL may be fair in love and war but not for women traveling alone. "I was in Rome late last year on a business trip, staying at the Plaza. I checked in and my room number is shown from one side of the lobby to the other to get my key. So everyone knows I'm in room 428. This shouldn't happen. I'm on my own and it makes me feel very apprehensive."
"One woman who was traveling in the Caribbean was asked for her room number when ordering a drink in the hotel bar. Later that night, a man burst into her room."
These cautionary tales are told by Sally Jackson, a London businesswoman, to show how women travelers are treated with indifference and disdain. So last November, Jackson and three other women executives (Irene Jeffrey, who runs the Women in Business program for the British Conservative Party; Jennifer Choudhury of Employment Conditions Abroad, an advisory service in Britain for people working overseas; and Jennifer Brian Pearson, managing director of a PR company) joined forces in London to form the Businesswomen's Travel Club. Its aim is to force hotels, airlines and other services to take the traveling woman seriously. Dues are £40 a year, about \$75 (corporate membership is £75 for 1 to 5 persons and £150 for 6-10).

CAIRO — The decorative art objects that can be purchased in Cairo today reflect more successfully than ever the many periods and art forms of Egypt's history. There are representations of Pharaonic Egypt, Coptic or Christian Egypt as of A.D. 63, Islamic Egypt (which saw its artistic zenith during the Fatimid and Ayubid caliphates) and Mameluke Egypt (when a slave class ruled mercilessly but embellished Cairo generously). In addition, Nubians from the south and Bedouins in the western desert add their share of color and originality to this rich heritage.

New shops in Cairo are serving a twofold function: Preserving art forms long thought forgotten and nurturing a talented crop of young artists. There are items that are the delight of the visitor who has never contemplated an ashtray made from a woman's ankle bracelet, or a miniature Bukhara carpet woven in silk, or an azure amulet to ward off the evil eye. In these shops a visitor is likely to find items that are one of a kind, especially at Senouhi and Safar Khana.

In almost every case, the visitor will find that the multilingual proprietor of the shop is passionate about the work and well informed about the period and origins of the object. The shops mentioned are not places to bargain; that is best left for the bazaar. But, since the value of the Egyptian pound is about 2.25 to the dollar, the tourist with hard currency does well. What follows is a sampling of the shops and their offerings.

The oldest and still one of the most impressive shops is Senouhi (54 Abdel Khalek Sarwat Street; tel: 910-955; Monday to Friday 10 A.M. to 5 P.M., Saturday 10 to 1). The shop, which is within walking distance of the Cairo museum and Midan el Tahrir, the main square, is still the only outlet in Egypt for Harania tapestries, which are woven on high-warp looms strung with threads of local wool colored with natural dyes. They are the work of children who translate what they see around them. Birds, trees and the countryside come alive in brilliant colors. Many of the subjects are indigenously Egyptian: the doves that identify a village from afar and the water wheel turned by a water buffalo. The revival of this craft tradition was begun in 1957 by Wasef Wassef in the village of Harania, just outside Cairo. Some of the Harania tapestries are now collectors' items. Prices can run into the thousands of dollars.

Tapestries in reds, yellows and ochers on a white field decorate Senouhi. In the desert these pieces decorate the entrances of gray and brown Bedouin tents. They are made of wool thread tightly woven into symmetrical patterns with decorative tassels cascading from the edges. Sometimes the strips are sewn together to make camel bags.

For women, there are elaborate headdresses and yashmaks (decorated face coverings) as well as intricate embroidery from the Sinai. The embroidery that decorates simple black cotton dresses is done in tiny cross-stitches in reds, greens and yellows and can depict everything from flowers to chickens. The pieces are so valued that they are taken off old dresses and sewn onto new ones. In this way the patterns are handed down from one generation of women to the next. Local batik work has evolved into an art form — the material is used for clothes, tablecloths and wall hangings. The Bedouin items cost \$20 to \$30; the batik items are priced from as little as \$2.50.

Among the artists Senouhi has featured recently is Hassan Suleiman, who specializes in pastels and watercolors of Cairo street scenes. Another is Saad Iswarc whose specialty is birds. Prices range from \$225 to \$500 for large oil paintings. Senouhi accepts payment only in Egyptian pounds.

S AFAR Khana, Refuge of the Traveler (6 Brazil Street, in the district of Zamalek; tel: 340-3314; 9 A.M. to 3 P.M. except Fridays), is on the larger island, Gezira, in the Nile. One of the two proprietors is Sherwet Shafiq, who has been promoting Egyptian art for 27 years in a weekly program on Cairo television. At present, there are works on view by Abd el Wahhab Morsi using Pharaonic, Coptic and Islamic motifs, and Mohamed Hamid Nada, who uses folkloric themes. Sawwan Amer paints ancient Egyptian subjects on glass. Yet the overall aspect of the work of all three artists is abstract. Paintings range from \$175 to \$350.

One of the more startling items on sale is a wansia, a Coptic doll buried with the dead. The idea comes directly from the shawabiyas, the small statues buried with mummies to serve the deceased in the afterlife. There were 365 shawabiyas buried with Tutankhamen one for each day of the year. A wansia is made of animal bone decorated with cloth and ornaments and costs from \$20 to \$25 at Safar Khana.

Also available at Safar Khana are pillows covered with pieces of Persian rugs and selling at \$33 to \$60. Crochery sets designed by local artisans featuring birds (a favorite Islamic motif) go for \$33 for a five-piece set. Safar Khana accepts payment in Egyptian currency and traveler's checks and can ship purchases abroad.

In a very different vein is the shop called Barakat (12 El Brazil Street; tel: 340-9651; 9 A.M. to 2 P.M. and from 4 to 8 P.M. except on Sunday). Bracelets, earrings, necklaces and pendants lie in profusion in bowls and almost completely cover the wall. The materials are colored beads, ceramics, leather and brass. It's a place to pick up last-minute presents



The Senouhi shop in Cairo.

without spending a fortune — items are available for as little as 50 cents. Decoration is frequently Arabic calligraphy, verses from the Koran or simply the word Allah. Almost everything is available in blue glazed ceramic, since blue keeps away afareet (devils).

One of the more spectacular items I saw on my most recent visit was a freestanding brass calligraphy work with the word Allah fashioned so that it could be read on one side from right to left in Arabic and on the other side from left to right in English. Calligraphic items are priced under \$5.

Upstairs in a low-ceilinged attic is a vast array of furniture, stools, tables and pearl-inlay holders for Korans done in mashrabiya, carved wood. The furniture items sell \$20 to \$35. A fairly new line of painted terra cotta sculptures of laborers is charming and costs from \$2.50 to \$7.50. Among the figures is a juice seller with drinking cups strung about his galabia (long cotton gown) and a mother holding one child by the hand while another is seated astride her shoulder holding onto her head. American Express traveler's checks, but no American Express cards, are accepted.

AMELUKE (4 Aleph Hassan Assam Street, Zamalek; tel: 340-2437; Monday through Saturday 9:30 A.M. to 8 P.M. in summer, until 7 P.M. in winter) sells costume jewelry and Islamic furniture pieces, Bedouin mirrors and head-dresses. The Bedouin headresses are made of white silver, a kind of nickel alloy. Silver chains fall from large bells on either side of the headress and end in little rings. Miniature Turkish carpets woven in silk thread, the smallest measuring 3/4 by 6 inches (about 9 by 15 centimeters), sell for \$10 to \$20. Many are sold already framed for display on a wall. Glass lamps with stripes of painted enamel calligraphy (like the ones in Cairo's mosques) cost \$14 to \$175. The carved anklets made into ashtrays can be had in copper and nickel for \$7 and up. Pastel-colored kilims from Marsa Matruh, a town on the Mediterranean coast near El Alamein, are priced at \$18 a yard. This is a shop carrying items with prices from 25 cents to \$500. Mameluke accepts payment in Egyptian currency and in traveler's checks.

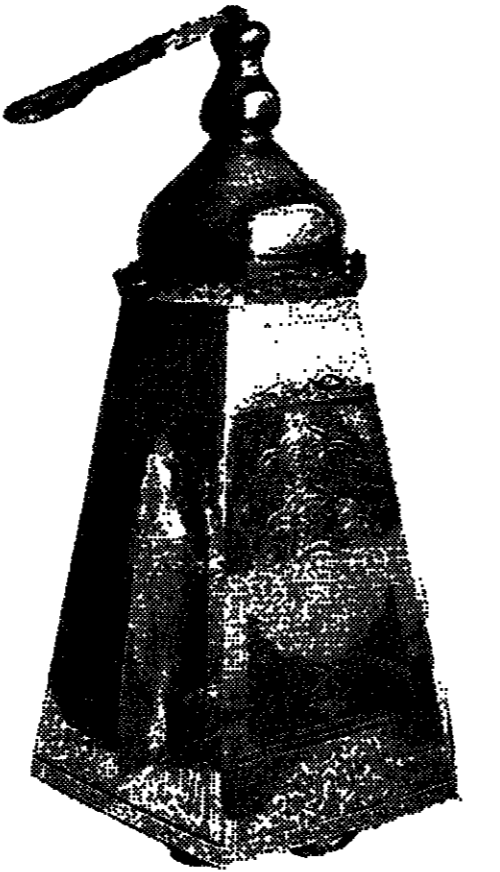
El Ain (73 El Hussein Street in the district of

Mohandeseen; tel: 349-3940; daily except Friday from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 5 to 8 P.M.) should be visited as much for its content as for its decor. It is owned by Azza and Randa Fahmy and was designed by Azza Fahmy's husband, Nabil Ghaï, who is an architect and interior designer. White walls, tile floors and mashrabiya dominate. The latter is used for shelves, shutters, tables and screens from which to hang richly colored cloth. Mashrabiya paneling can be custom made. The price depends in part on the kind of wood used: azzî, the older wood is more expensive than the lighter colored mosky. Custom-made mashrabiya start at \$2,000 for a screen about 3 by 6 feet. Among the rarer offerings are wood panels carved with the 99 names of God. These used to be placed over the doorways of Arab homes. The copies sold at El Ain sell for \$750.

Other items I saw only in this shop were exquisite copies of lamps of the Fatimid period. The originals can be seen in Cairo's Islamic Museum. One lamp, which cost \$250, was an elaborate brass fixture with several different compartments hanging from several chains. The brass was so intricately worked that it looked like lace with the light shining through. El Ain will ship merchandise abroad.

Less grand items such as calendars on papyrus in Arabic numerals and bill holders with a Nubian motif are also available. Baskets made of heema twigs and multicolored Nubian straw disks with leather centers, which can be used as wall decorations, are priced under \$15. There are also heavy Bedouin bracelets in silver with semiprecious stones — carnelian, alexandrite and coral — that are not particularly expensive. Lastly, there is a line of cotton fabric with miniature flowers and birds, Mameluke motifs that are printed close together, and reminiscent of a Laura Ashley design. The colors are soft and the effect attractive. The material is sold by the yard, the price (\$2.50 to \$3.50) depending on the intricacy of the design. El Ain accepts Egyptian currency only.

Nimet Habachi, the host of the WQXR program "New York at Night" and a guest commentator during intermissions of Metropolitan Opera broadcasts, wrote this article for The New York Times.



Brass lamp from El Ain Gallery.

A Washington Museum Honors U.S. Marines

by Bernard E. Trainor

WASHINGTON — Forty-three years ago a nation weaned by war thrilled to a dramatic photograph of Marines raising the American flag on an island battlefield. Iwo Jima. The photo earned a Pulitzer Prize for the Associated Press photographer Joe Rosenthal and became symbolic of national sacrifice and victory in World War II. Today it remains the best-known picture of the war. The fight for the tiny island cost 26,000 American casualties. The tattered flag, which was raised and photographed on Mount Suribachi on the fourth day of the invasion, flew throughout the monthlong battle. It is now enshrined with other military memorabilia in the small Marine Corps Museum in the Washington Navy Yard in the city's southeastern section.

By Washington standards, attendance at the museum is small — barely 19,000 visitors annually — due primarily to its out-of-the-way location. It is open to the public, but most callers are former Marines from around the United States who seek it out while they are in the capital. The rest are tourists who for one reason or another find themselves in the vicinity of the Navy Yard.

The museum not only traces the history of the Marines but also provides a walk through American history from the founding days of the Republic to the present. The oldest Marine flag on display is the commission of the corps' first officer, Samuel Nicholas. It is dated 1775 and signed in the bold hand of John Hancock. Almost as old is a faded green uniform vest worn by Marine Lieutenant Samuel Wellingford when he was killed in battle while serving under John Paul Jones on the U.S. warship Raleigh.

SOME of the exhibits recount moments of national glory and honor; others recall episodes not so glorious. One display area called the time tunnel sequentially portrays the history of the corps and includes a controversial section on the Marine involvement in Nicaragua earlier in this century. In the collection is a captured red and black Sandinista flag adorned with skull and crossbones. There are also captured Nicaraguan weapons and photos and diaries of marines who fought the rebels in the mountains.

Colonel Brooke Nihart, retired, the museum's deputy director, said

that visiting Latin Americans, particularly military officers from Central America, frequently object to a caption under a photo of Augusto Sandino, which identifies him as a "Nicaraguan bandit." In their eyes Sandino was a patriotic hero, not a bandit. But as far as the Marines are concerned, the patron saint of the Sandinista movement was a bandit in the 1930s and a bandit he remains today.

Throughout 1988 the museum is featuring a special display on the Boxer Rebellion in China. In 1900 Chinese nationalists, who objected to foreign domination of China, rose up and besieged the foreign legation compound in Peking. An international military expedition

brought news of an American victory to a public starved for a military success and made Marine a household word in America for the rest of the war. Many museumgoers continue to identify the Marines more with that war than with either Korea or Vietnam, but there is plenty on both those conflicts. The contrast is striking. The Korean display evokes memories of the bitter winter of 1950 when the beleaguered First Marine Division fought its way through six surrounding Chinese divisions, which had secretly entered the war on the side of North Korea.

The Vietnamese exhibit, on the other hand, conjures up dual visions of steamy jungles and rice paddies, where the Marine patrols clashed with black-clad Vietcong guerrillas, and major battles like Hue and Khe Sanh, where the leathernecks faced well-armed North Vietnamese army regulars.

The museum memorializes one famous World War II battle in unusual fashion: a Hollywood Oscar. The award was presented by the motion picture industry in 1944 to a Marine camera crew for its documentary film on the capture of Tarawa atoll in the Gilbert Islands. At the time, the film was shown in theaters around the United States and shocked Americans with its gruesome firsthand account of war.

The museum, said Simmons, is "headquarters of the Marine Corps alumni association." Former Marines of every rank, veterans of long-forgotten battles, come by and reminisce and frequently donate prized souvenirs of their service.

Last year, according to Nihart, a retired sergeant major who fought on Guadalcanal was astonished to see a captured Japanese hand-cranked air-raid siren among the mementos of the battle. The siren had been donated to the museum years earlier by a wartime Marine corporal. The sergeant major recalled that he had put the siren in his pack when the Army relieved the Marines on Guadalcanal and his unit shipped out on Navy transports. Later he discovered it missing and for 45 years had assumed the siren was stolen at the time by a soldier or a sailor. He was outraged to find out it had been purloined by



The award-winning picture by Associated Press photographer Joe Rosenthal.

a fellow Marine and demanded to know the name and rank of the culprit. Museum officials said the donation was from an anonymous former corporal, to which the old NCO replied, "He'll be crippled former corporal if I ever get my hands on him."

The museum (202-433-3534) is open from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. Monday through Saturday; 12 noon to 5 P.M. on Sunday. Admission is free. By car, enter at the Ninth and M Streets gate. By Metro, take the blue or orange line to the Eastern Market stop at Eighth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue. By Metrobus from downtown, take a 54 (on Pennsylvania Avenue) or a 52 (on Independence Avenue).

SHERIDAN MORLEY IN THE IPT EVERY WEDNESDAY WITH PERCEPTIVE CRITICISM OF THE LONDON THEATER

Rome Markets

Continued from page 9

and osterias along the narrow streets and sunny squares off Campo dei Fiori, the open-air marketplace near Piazza Navona. Many of these establishments have tables outside.

These restaurants are also good places to sample other hearty, old-fashioned dishes that are associated with the cucina romana — dishes such as spaghetti con vongole veraci, with tiny sweet clams in their shells and lots of garlic; gnocci, little flour and potato or ricotta and spinach dumplings with a dusting of parmigiano; coda alla vaccinara, a rich ox-tail stew; fresh fish from the market (except on Mondays); and abbacchio al forno, milk-fed lamb from the Abruzzi, baked in an oven until it is so tender you can cut it with a fork.

Nancy Harmon Jenkins, editor of The Journal of Gastronomy, is working on a book about American ethnic foods. She wrote this article for The New York Times.

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TRAVEL

Tortured History of Dalmatian Capital

by John Welchman

SPLIT, Yugoslavia — A visitor to Split, the Dalmatian capital, will find that the city's museums, of which three are outstanding, offer a comprehensive commentary on the city's compelling historical vicissitudes.

For Split is a city of conjunctions and polarities, syntheses and oppositions. Here at various times so-called barbarians confronted Romans, Christians confronted pagans, Catholicism was set against Orthodoxy and against Islam, Slavs engaged Turks and the European great powers competed for their own interests.

The most venerable of Split's institutions is the Archaeological Museum, situated in the northwest of Grad, the old town. Founded in 1820, it has been in its present building since 1920.

The material on display dates from prehistory to the Middle Ages. While there are finds from all over Dalmatia, many objects come from the place known as Salona to the Romans and as Solin today. The village of Solin, three miles northeast of Split, was an important Roman center until it was destroyed by the Avars in the seventh century.

About half the museum's visible collection is displayed under an external portico. The rest is housed in the large single exhibition hall, reconstructed and modernized in 1970 on the occasion of the institution's 150th anniversary.

HERE the history of the Split area is unfolded with helpful charts and diagrams and with a chronological sequence of pottery, metalwork and other small objects. There are few first-rate products from the Paleolithic period, to which the earliest traces of human activity in the territory of middle Dalmatia can be ascribed, until Neolithic times. Incised and painted pottery from the island of Hvar is most characteristic of the late Neolithic phase (circa 2,700 B.C.), while examples from the vigorous Illyrian iron age are more numerous and exquisite.

There are several finely crafted bracelets and fibulae, which seem to be wholly indigenous. And there is a series of other fine objects—a belt clasp, helmets and two glass globes with figurative motifs—that attest to the beginning, possibly before the seventh century B.C., of an intense trading and eventually colonial relationship with Greek civilization. Of the Greek imports, bronzes and

pottery from the transitional period between archaic and classical (sixth to fifth centuries B.C.) are most interesting, and some of the vessels imported into Issa, the first Greek colony, on the island of Vis, from workshops in southern Italy, reflect the reputation of Issaean wine as being among the best in the ancient world.

Illyricum did not formally become a Roman province until the beginning of the first century A.D., after which the characteristic civic, military and communications infrastructure of the Roman Empire was rapidly developed, making Illyricum key to the defense of the Danubian border. Five Illyrian-born Roman emperors, Claudius, Aurelianus, Probus, Diocletian and Maximilian, attest to the importance of the province to the later empire. A score of display cases in the exhibition hall hold statues of Roman and Oriental divinities (including some from cults not yet fully identified), jewelry, domestic and military items, inscriptions and medical instruments.

The remainder of the hall is given over to miscellaneous objects, mostly associated

Christians fought pagans, Slavs engaged Turks and the great powers competed for their own interests.

with the Christianizing of Dalmatia after the third and fourth centuries A.D. Lamps, probably from North African workshops, gold glasses, an impressive censer and other artifacts often display the "primitive" motifs of the early church—fish, bread and martyrs. In addition, there are a few pieces from the Later Imperial and Great Migration periods (fourth to seventh centuries A.D.), including some fine Ostrogothic helmets and early Slavic jewelry and religious fragments.

BEFORE we visited the sculptures, inscriptions and mosaics in the portico, the curator offered some surprising statistical information about his museum. He said the museum's approximately 10,000 inscriptions, for example, ranked Split third, after the collections in Athens and Rome, for such material; and that its 8,000 gems constituted probably the second most extensive holding anywhere. The inscriptions are mostly on stone and in Greek or Latin, and the presence of so many gems is testimony to the importance of Solin before the decline of the Romans.

Under the portico of the museum itself there are two local early Christian sarcophagi

from the fourth century A.D. that more than hold their own with the best contemporary items in the Byzantine collections in Istanbul and Athens. The most famous is the so-called Good Shepherd sarcophagus, named for the strongly worked central figure bearing a sheep on his shoulders. The shepherd is flanked by a woman and a baby to his right, and a man clutching a book to his left, both boldly standing out against a teeming, diminutively scaled crowd. The conviction of this sculptural statement irresistibly brought to mind the work of the Pisano brothers a millennium later. The two short sides of the sarcophagus carry reliefs of the Gates of Hades and of the Winged Eros, making up a combination of motifs rare at this time.

There are other notable sarcophagi from the Roman period, one representing the Hunt of the Caledonian Boar, another the myth of Hippolytus and Phaedra, as well as unusual grave steles, mosaics from the Governor's Palace, and one of the ancient Egyptian sphinxes, which used to be situated in the Palace of Diocletian.

To the west of Grad, near the tunnel that bored under Mount Marjan, an impressive recent building of rectilinear design in three sweeping stacks, houses the unique Museum of Croatian Archaeological Monuments. While there are some overlaps with the Archaeological Museum, notably in that museum's splendid 10th-century Bishop John's sarcophagus, here the history of Croatian and Dalmatian culture is taken up and continued through the high Middle Ages until the 15th century. Because this era saw the most conspicuous development of Slavic civilization in Yugoslavia, the museum has taken on an important symbolic role for the Croat people.

THE majestic open ground-floor space exhibits the largest and best preserved architectural and sculptural objects. The earliest of them, altar screens, a baptismal font, ciboria and other fragments, date from the 10th century and are decorated with sumptuous interlaced ornamentation, derived from Carolingian sources, but given one of its most powerful vernacular inflections in these works. Similar objects from the 11th century witness the emergence and takeover of figurative and floral stylization as the predominant subject matter. On a side wall six large panels provide useful maps and details and descriptions of the interior furnishings and ground plans of an early Croatian church. This material is mostly Serbo-Croat, but is adequately summarized in the thorough guidebook to the museum, which has an English edition.

The first floor, which is really a wide balcony running round the entire upper pe-

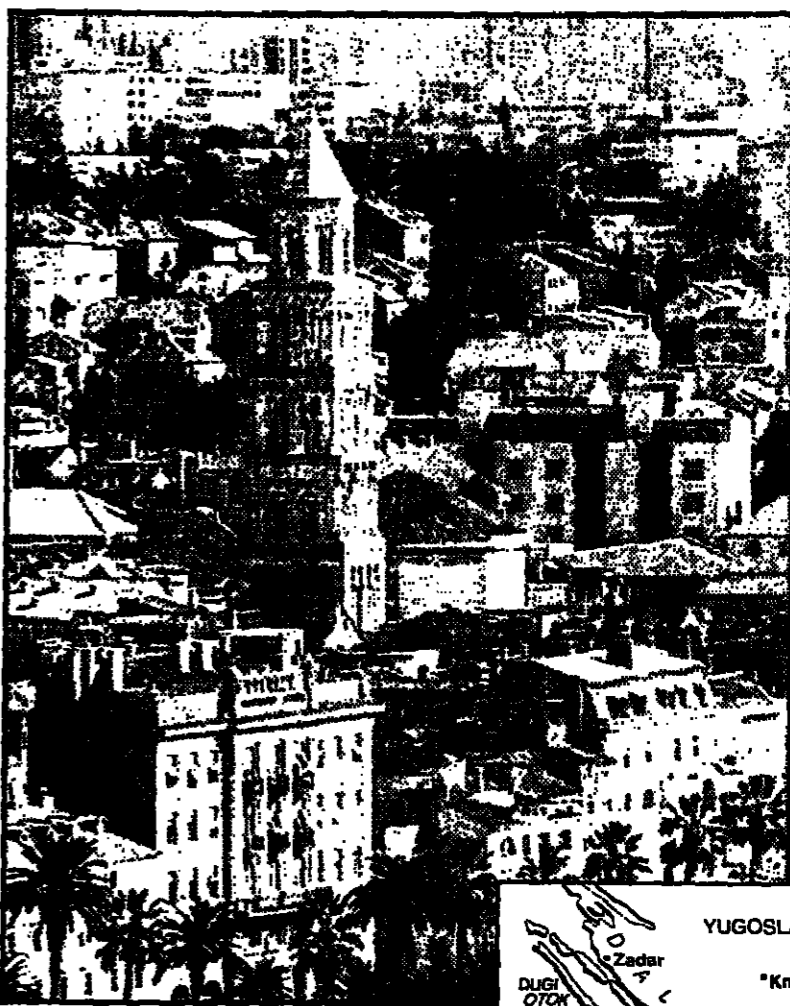
rimeter of the building, again maintains chronological sequence in the series of display cases and wall charts that exhibit and explain the high quality Migration-period metalwork, weapons and jewelry from early Croatian burials (one of the marvels of the museum) and smaller stone fragments with striking details from the same period. The larger, reconstructed furnishings below, an eye-catching photographic frieze of a dozen or so early Croatian churches and their sites, is a final reminder of the improvisational vitality of this culture in a period known as the Dark Ages.

Outside the museum a terraced area to the east contains full-scale reconstructions of the foundations of three typical churches; nearby is a group of monolithic tombstones from the 14th century. These details, together with the discreet but effective use of several recent works of art in the entrance hall and elsewhere, clinch the rather daring success of this notable juxtaposition of the medieval and the modern.

One of the modern sculptures at the Museum of Croatian Archaeological Monuments is a work in plaster by Ivan Mestrovic, probably the most important monumental sculptor from southern Europe in the 20th century. In the garden at the Archaeological Museum there is also a bronze bust by Mestrovic of Frane Bulic, director of the institution for 40 years at the turn of the century. Fifty years ago Rebecca West was moved to condemn the sitting of one of Mestrovic's most powerful public pieces, "Bishop Gregory of Knin," smack in the middle of the peristyle of Diocletian's Palace, over against another of those black, granite sphinxes imported from Egypt. (Bishop Gregory was moved on, but the sphinx remains.) With her characteristic mixture of unsighted judgment and rhetorical condescension she deemed it an "ungodly misfit," "gangling and flimsy, lacking in true mass, like one of those marionettes one may sometimes see through the open window of a warehouse in Nice."

WHILE she has a point in this context, and certainly knows how to make it, it is unfortunate that Miss West did not have the opportunity to see the world's largest single collection of sculptures by Mestrovic in the gallery bearing his name, just 10 minutes' walk from the Croatian Museum along the Marjan peninsula, not far from the old summer residence of President Tito. Here the work of the sculptor is displayed entirely on its own terms, in a reserved neo-classical building and garden of Mestrovic's design, and originally for his own domestic and professional use. This conjunction provides the most favorable circumstances in which to view the figurative opus of an artist whose style has not been too popular with the Western avant-garde and its critical exponents for many years.

That style looks more like a synthesis between the figurative modernism of Maillol and Rodin (with an admixture of Viennese Secession), than an idiom that evolved contemporary with the radical abstraction of Brancusi or Archipenko, and not long before Surrealism and Henry Moore. But in retro-



The old city section of Split, the Dalmatian capital.



spect, Mestrovic's bypassing of many of the formal and technical experiments of sculptural modernism seems to have allowed him more freedom to explore the relations between human form and expression, between allegory and political statement, between private sentiment and public emotion, between sculpture and modern religious belief.

Accordingly many of the best works in the Mestrovic Gallery are to be found on the ground floor, and were executed in the first two and a half decades of the century. Although he studied, worked and exhibited in Vienna, Paris, London and Rome, before coming to America after World War II, his first works were preoccupied with the history of his country's oppression and reveal strong patriotic, folkloric and religious tendencies. He projected two grandiose sculptural-cum-architectural constructions, a "Temple of Vidovdan" and the "Cycle of Kosovo"—the last named for the decisive victory of the Ottomans over the Balkan Slavs in 1389.

Neither project was completed, but Mestrovic's remaining work offers an extraordinary range of attitudes to the burdens of his people—fierce national heroes, the generic pathos of his series of "Widows," and a whole repertoire of the various means by which the problems of the oppressed might be transcended—through music, religion, mysticism and, eventually, more obvious

(and often less satisfactory) in his later works, a kind of universalizing humanism. A good sense of the more religious side of Mestrovic's temperament can be found in the nearby "Kastiel," particularly in the Church of the Holy Cross, which is lined with a sequence of his wooden low-relief panels.

Information on galleries and museums can be obtained from the main tourist office, 12 Titova Obala (tel: 42-142), on the southern waterfront promenade, known as Riva. The ruins of ancient Salona are unfortunately bedged-in behind the expanding industrial suburbs of Solin. The best approach is north from the Adriatic highway, where there is a large parking lot.

John Welchman is a visiting lecturer in the department of art, design and art history at the University of California at Los Angeles. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

Burgundy

Continued from page 9

lying on a treasure. The rest of the time, the Vouivre is watching, and the treasure is unavailable. As the visitor is unlikely to see this marvel, he can go and see the monastery there, founded in the mid-19th century and still occupied by Benedictine monks. One cannot enter the monastery, but there is an exhibition room showing the monks' work, and the great rock is outside the walls.

From here one can dip into the Morvan on the way to Autun, passing the Lac des Settons, in the Vallée de la Cure, a cool place to stop, with a variety of water sports available.

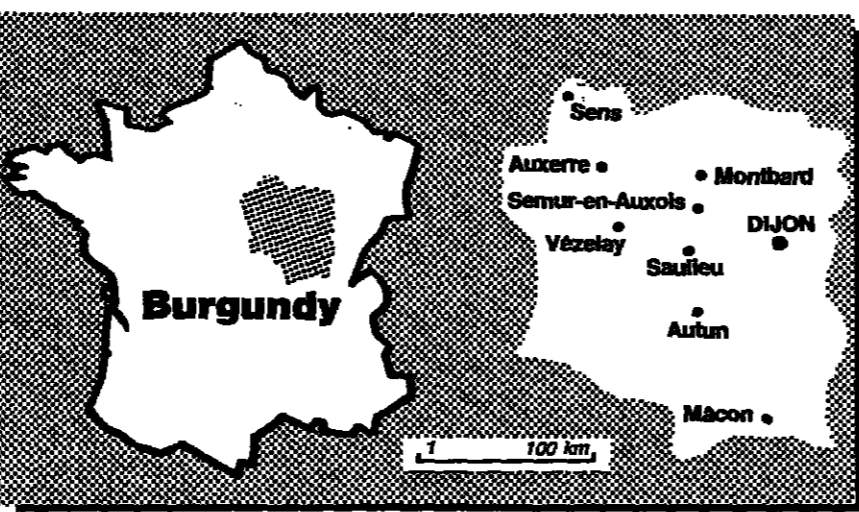
The Massif du Morvan is the poorest and harshest part of Burgundy, with its rocky soil and deep woods. Where farms in the grazing land areas are rich and tall, with huge barns and generous courtyards, in the Morvan they become squat, with the stables leaning against the small kitchens that make up most of the living space. It is also arguably the most beautiful part, and certainly the least traveled. The roads are small and tortuous, the bridges perilously narrow, and the residents on the dark side of surly. Still, in summer, it is gloriously still and hot, a wonderful place to picnic in the shade of the trees.

AUTUN was a great Roman city, named after Augustus, and before that a great Gallic city, too. At the height of its Roman period, its theater could seat 30,000 spectators and it was lined with towers and temples. Still visible are the remains of the Roman theater and of Roman gates—notably the Porte St. André and the Porte d'Arroux—but more mysterious, the so-called Temple of Janus, a tower of which only two walls remain, which has never been precisely dated.

Saulieu was a medieval crossroads. In the 17th century, it became an important relay stop on the Paris-Lyon road and remained so until the early 1970s. From the early days, it had a reputation for good food, and it is still host to the three-star La Côte d'Or. Its basilica was built in the early 12th century, but has been altered so many times that there is little of the original left to see; it is, however, quite pretty, and Saulieu is a pleasant town to wander in.

Up from Saulieu and far more visually interesting, are the 14th-century ramparts and towers of Semur-en-Auxois. Again this is a very ancient city, neither quaintly over-preserved, nor ruined, but modern constructions. From the main road to Montbard, one has only to look to the right from the car window to see its great round towers rising above the town. The approach to the center of town is over a bridge, the Pont-Joly, which affords a beautiful view from the bottom of the towers, then up a rough cobblestoned road. The Eglise Notre Dame is, like so many French churches, a mixture of centuries, and it was eventually restored by Viollet-le-Duc. Parts of the central city are limited to pedestrians; shoppers walk beneath the huge vaulted stone doors. One can visit the Tour de l'Orle d'Or, once part of a dungeon, now a museum. At night, the towers and ramparts are lit up.

FINALLY up the road is Montbard, a town that now mostly remembers its favorite son, the naturalist Georges-Louis Leclerc de Buffon (1732-1788) the 200th anniversary of his death. His botanical gardens are open to the public, and one can visit the high Tour de l'Aubespin, which gives an extraordinary view of the countryside. A little outside Montbard is the Ancienne Abbaye de Fontenay, a 12th-century Cistercian abbey, with its cloister, gardens and church. Central Montbard has some notable old houses, with half-timbering, and a lovely



view of the Brenne River from a narrow bridge. Montbard is famous for another reason. Lovers of mystery should know that, with Semur and Saulieu, it forms a triangular telluric center of power.

Perhaps it was the Vouivre and its telluric forces that helped Burgundy to be the troublesome power that it was in the murderous days before the kings of France slowly and painfully brought it to heel. Its greatest dukedoms—Philippe le Hardi, Jean sans Peur, Philippe le Bon, Charles le Téméraire, whose court was more magnificent than that of the kings and who have grown to mythical proportions—and their vassals were much interested in myth and symbol. Philippe le Bon founded the Order of the Golden Fleece in 1429, and many Burgundian nobles were involved in the shadowy Knights Templar. The dukes were very particular about their coats of arms, and notably used variations of the Croix de Saint-André, the same ancient cross pattern used by many civilizations and that was to become so infamous in World War II.

The name Burgundy is derived from the Germanic invaders of the region, and historians who like mystery have traced their symbols to an island in the Baltic, the ancient land of the Nibelungen, the people of

the shadows so prized in German mythology.

Mythic also, perhaps, Joan of Arc. Made a saint early in this century, after being forgotten for hundreds of years, and now used as a rallying symbol by the far right party of Jean-Marie Le Pen, her identity and indeed her fiery death are still a cause of debate. A perennial theory, much derided by conservative historians, is that she was the illegitimate sister of Charles VII, daughter perhaps of his uncle Louis d'Orléans (who was murdered by the Burgundian Jean sans Peur), that she went on to marry and have children and that someone else was burned. (She was, incidentally, not known as Joan of Arc at the time, but as Jehanne dite la Pucelle, and did not come from a place called Arc.) It is unlikely that anyone will ever prove who she was or how a peasant girl could ride a battle horse in armor and handle a battle axe and a lance, let alone convince the taciturn Charles VII to trust her, but something or someone did rally the king's troops to rid Orleans of its invaders.

There are still plenty of English invaders in Burgundy, merely buying up ruined châteaux, but there are no more dukes or shepherdessees. Of course, there are no more kings either.



The Tour de l'Aubespin in Montbard.

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Thursday's NYSE Closing logo and text: Via The Associated Press.

AMEX Diary table listing various stock symbols and their prices.

NASDAQ Index table showing high, low, and change for Composite, Industrials, and Finance.

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Dow Jones Averages table showing high, low, and change for Industrial, Utility, and Composite.

Standard & Poor's Index table showing high, low, and change for Industrial, Utility, and Composite.

NASDAQ Diary table listing various stock symbols and their prices.

AMEX Stock Index table showing high, low, and change for various categories.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

NYSE Mixed as Rally Collapses

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed mixed Thursday in moderate trading. For the second time this week, the market suffered a dramatic reversal when a rally collapsed late in the session.

widening in the U.S. merchandise trade deficit. "As a result of those numbers, people are not going to wait around for the durable goods number to get out," he said. In addition, he said, there was "a lot of fear" that the Federal Reserve would have to tighten credit to defend the dollar.

Large table of stock prices for the NYSE, organized by sector (A-E).

Large table of stock prices for the NYSE, organized by sector (F-K).

Large table of stock prices for the NYSE, organized by sector (L-Q).

Table of stock prices for the AMEX, organized by sector (A-G).

Table of stock prices for the AMEX, organized by sector (H-M).

Table of stock prices for the AMEX, organized by sector (N-S).

Table of stock prices for the NASDAQ, organized by sector (A-G).

Table of stock prices for the NASDAQ, organized by sector (H-M).

Table of stock prices for the NASDAQ, organized by sector (N-S).

Table of stock prices for the AMEX, organized by sector (A-G).

Table of stock prices for the AMEX, organized by sector (H-M).

Table of stock prices for the AMEX, organized by sector (N-S).

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WALL STREET WATCH

Known to Most, the Dow Is Misunderstood by Many

By LAWRENCE J. DeMARIA

NEW YORK — The Dow Jones industrial average is one of the most widely watched statistics in the world, with the performance of its 30 stocks considered by many a proxy for the health of the American stock market and a barometer for the country's economy.

But for an indicator that is so influential, the Dow is singularly misunderstood, even by many of those who check it daily.

For one thing, it is not a real average. For another, the high and low figures reported after the New York Stock Exchange closes are not "real." They are theoretical, and traders who understand the distinction can benefit.

The Dow is computed by adding the prices of its 30 components, then dividing by 0.754. This fractional divisor has the effect of multiplying the total.

Every half-hour, the official Dow Jones industrial average crosses the tape, but that is not the figure being watched with rapt attention in brokerage houses, newspapers and private businesses.

Some of the services update their Dow quotes instantly, whenever a stock in the Dow changes. Others have slight delays, perhaps a minute.

For example, Monday at about 2:30 P.M., one broker said his Commodity News Service terminal showed the Dow at 2,009, while a nearby Reuters terminal had it at 2,008.

Another trading theory. When theoretical and "real-time" figures coincide, it's time to buy.

However, the Dow is used, its importance and its usefulness in prediction have been called into question in recent years. Many market experts argue that broader gauges of the market's performance, such as the Standard & Poor's 500-stock index, the Wilshire 5,000 or even the NASDAQ (National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotations) index of over-the-counter stocks, are better thermometers of investor sentiment.

Yet, the Dow has a kind of mystical hold on the imagination. When the stock market had its spectacular five-year run-up from 1982 to 1987, it was the Dow, not the other indexes and averages, that captured everyone's attention. And last fall's stock collapse was most often defined by the still-amazing fact that the Dow plummeted 508 points on Oct. 19.

Tandy Unveils Novel CD It Is Erasable, Needs New Player

By WARREN BROWN

WASHINGTON — Tandy Corp. surprised the consumer electronics industry Thursday by introducing an erasable compact disk that is successful could generate huge profits.

However, the U.S. computer and electronics company said any substantial profit would be delayed by 18 to 24 months, until a new generation of CD players is introduced.

Existing devices can only play the high-quality prerecorded disks and not record or re-record music.

The near-perfect sound of CDs themselves can already be copied using digital audio tape recorders, but sales of these devices have been slowed by controversy over possible copyright violations.

"We see the potential for tens of millions and even hundreds of millions of dollars in profit and royalties," said John Roach, the company's chairman.

Tandy's share price jumped on the news, closing \$2.625 higher at \$45.75 on the New York Stock Exchange, where it was among the most actively traded stocks.

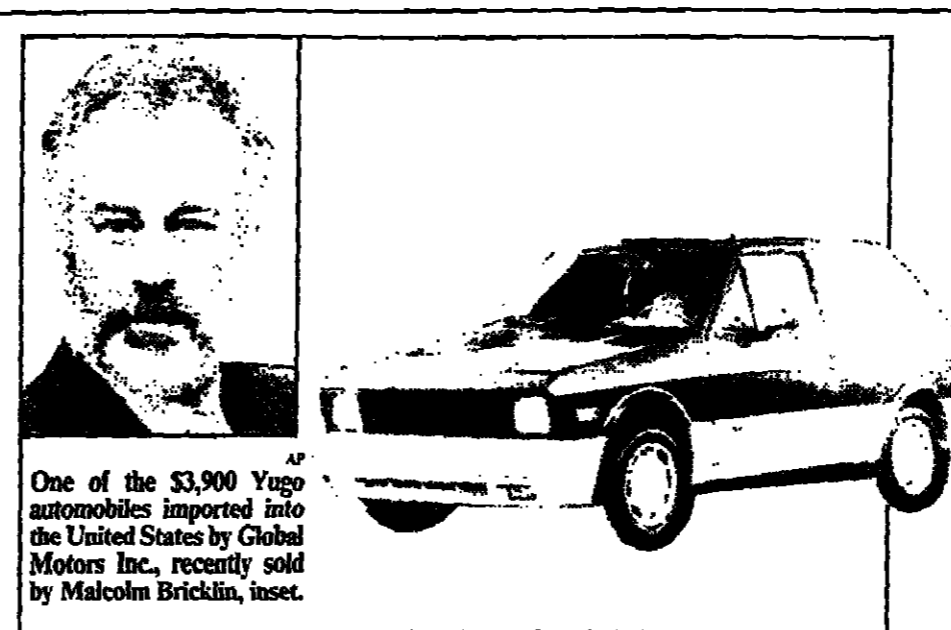
Tandy also reported that earnings rose 27 percent to \$6.1 million in the third quarter of its financial year from the previous year's period. The results, which the company said were swelled by a lower tax rate, came on an 8 percent gain in sales to \$839.1 million.

Mr. Roach said he expected the company's sales and earnings to rise 15 percent a year over the next several years.

Analysts said introduction of the CD overshadowed Tandy's unveiling of its Tandy 5000 MC, a personal computer that is compatible with International Business Machines Corp.'s PS-2 line.

Tandy said the computer, its most powerful, is based on Intel Corp.'s 80386 microprocessor. The price starts at \$4,999. Tandy said the 5000 MC is 20 percent faster than IBM's PS-2 model 80-111.

Mr. Roach said Tandy's use of compatible hardware was covered under existing patent licensing agreements with IBM.



One of the \$3,900 Yugo automobiles imported into the United States by Global Motors Inc., recently sold by Malcolm Bricklin, inset.

Bricklin: Out of the Auto Industry The 'Ideas Guy' Is Leaving the Operations to Others

By WARREN BROWN  
WASHINGTON Post Service

WASHINGTON — Malcolm Bricklin, the man who would sell America a new car for less than \$4,000, is out of the auto business — again.

This time he's marking his exit by selling his 70 percent stake in Global Motors Inc., parent company of Yugo American Inc., famed distributor of basement-priced cars.

For those who know Mr. Bricklin, the news is not a surprise. "Malcolm Bricklin is a terrific promoter. I don't think anybody would argue that point," said one executive familiar with the tentative buyout agreement.

Mr. Bricklin's name is legendary in the auto industry, both as the butt of jokes and the stuff of envy and admiration.

It was Mr. Bricklin who introduced the first Subaru — Model 360 — in the United States in the late 1960s. The car, which weighed less than 1,000 pounds (450 kilograms), flopped in the U.S. auto market, partly because of assertions that it was unsafe.

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GM Lifts Profit 18% After Shift In Accounting

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
DETROIT — General Motors Corp. said Thursday that first-quarter profit rose 18.5 percent to \$1.09 billion from a year earlier, largely from an accounting change that better matched its costs with its sales.

The results from the biggest U.S. automaker were \$3.11 a share, compared with \$2.62 in first quarter of 1987. However, \$224 million, or 70 cents a share, reflected the accounting change that took effect on Jan. 1.

Without the change, which includes under inventory certain manufacturing costs previously related to expenses, GM's profit would have slumped 6 percent to \$868.1 million, or \$2.41 a share, a company spokesman said.

Otherwise, the bulk of those earnings came from GM's nonautomotive subsidiaries, which together earned \$695.1 million in profit for the quarter, down 3.5 percent from a year earlier.

GM's shares closed 12.5 cents lower at \$71.125 Thursday on the New York Stock Exchange.

Earlier, its shares rose as much as \$1.625 after an analyst at Drexel Burnham Lambert said he had raised his 1988 earnings estimate for GM to \$11.75 a share from \$10.25.

GM's worldwide dollar sales rose 1.1 percent to \$26.4 billion from nearly \$26.1 billion in the first quarter of 1987. Despite the gain, its worldwide sales by volume declined 5.2 percent to slightly more than 1.98 million vehicles.

And despite massive incentives, its U.S. car and truck sales fell 16 percent to 1.2 million units during the quarter.

The automaker's operating earnings fell 4.3 percent to \$675.6 million.

At the end of the first quarter, GM said it had \$5.1 billion in cash reserves and marketable securities, compared with \$4.2 billion a year ago.

In 1975, barely one year after opening shop in Canada, Mr. Bricklin was drowning in red ink. He had managed to crank out only 2,857 of the Bricklin sports cars, not enough to satisfy Canadian government and private

See BRICKLIN, Page 15

venient arrangement, particularly if you reside outside of Switzerland.

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Currency Rates

Currency	Rate
American dollar	1.0000
British pound	1.6670
Canadian dollar	0.7500
French franc	6.5596
German mark	1.9364
Italian lira	2036.27
Japanese yen	161.00
Swiss franc	1.7363
West German mark	1.9364
Yugoslav dinar	20.4800

Other Dollar Values

Country	Rate
Australia	1.4960
Belgium	36.3636
Denmark	6.4630
Spain	166.6667
Sweden	8.4665
Switzerland	1.7363
West Germany	1.9364
Yugoslavia	20.4800

Forward Rates

Period	Rate
30-day	1.0000
60-day	1.0000
90-day	1.0000
180-day	1.0000
360-day	1.0000

Interest Rates

Instrument	Rate
3-month Treasury bill	7.75%
6-month Treasury bill	7.75%
1-year Treasury bill	7.75%
3-month Treasury note	7.75%
6-month Treasury note	7.75%
1-year Treasury note	7.75%

Key Money Rates

Instrument	Rate
3-month Treasury bill	7.75%
6-month Treasury bill	7.75%
1-year Treasury bill	7.75%
3-month Treasury note	7.75%
6-month Treasury note	7.75%
1-year Treasury note	7.75%

U.S. Money Market Funds

Fund	Assets	Yield
Merrill Lynch Bond Assets	\$2.7	5.7%
20-day overnight yield		5.7%
Totale International Income	4.787	
Source: Merrill Lynch Telefax.		

Gold

Instrument	Price
Gold	375.00
Gold futures	375.00
Gold options	375.00

Swedish Industry Fears Pre-election Measures

Alarm at New Tax, Nuclear Phaseout

STOCKHOLM — A rift has opened between Sweden's Social Democratic government and industry, five months before a general election.

Government decisions to impose a turnover tax on Stockholm's program to scrap nuclear power stations, and hints of new corporate taxes to come, have soured an alarm among industrialists.

They fear that they will be a prime target in the Social Democrats' re-election campaign.

Claes Dahlbeck, managing director of the investment company AB Investor, said the Social Democrats' recent approach "indicates a worrisome change in their attitude towards the functioning of industry and capital markets."

Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson's press secretary, Maria Ullqvist, said that the government was not anti-business. "The Social Democrats have never been a class party. Just look at how well industry has done under us," she said.

But Mary Foster of the London brokers Ark Securities said: "The government seems to be trying to establish its anti-capitalist credentials."

A new money market tax, which ranges from 0.0005 percent to 4 percent of turnover depending on the instrument, brought a particularly bitter response when it was announced last month.

The central bank, the National Debt Office, commercial banks and brokers said the tax would cripple booming markets. Fifteen major business organizations appealed in an open letter to the government to reconsider the levy.

"The proposals indicate a real ignorance of how the markets work," said Curt G. Olsson, chairman of Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken, Sweden's largest bank.

"This tax has a purely political motive," said Anders Kvist, head of treasury operations at Gotabanken.

In response, the government said it would lower the tax on 45-day paper to 0.0003 percent from 0.001 percent. Critics said the change was meaningless.

Last weekend, Finance Minister Kjell-Olof Feldt said Swedish companies were making too much profit and had amassed excessive amounts of cash.

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Profits Off Sharply at 4 Big Japanese Brokerages

TOKYO — The stock market collapse last October slashed the profits of Japan's four major brokerage houses by between 14 and 28 percent in the six months ended March 31, officials of the companies said on Thursday. All four, including Nomura Securities Co., the world's largest securities house, had been rapidly expanding their activity in the stock and bond markets in London and New York before the market turmoil. Those markets have been slower to recover than has Tokyo. Although the companies expect higher net income in the second half of the financial year ending Sept. 30, they are forecasting lower profit for the year as a whole, according to company officials and statements. Nomura reported that net profit for the six months ended March 31 had slipped 19.8 percent, to 89.42 billion yen (\$719 million), from 111.56 billion yen in the year-earlier period. Daiwa Securities Co.'s net profit for the six months to March 31 fell 14.6 percent, to 59.41 billion yen. Yamaichi Securities Co. experienced a 21.9 percent drop, to 45.03 billion yen, and Nikko Securities Co. a 28.7 percent fall, to 41.83 billion yen. The securities houses said that a cut in fees they charge investors, which also occurred in October, contributed to the fall in profit. "We could have not fared better in such a bad climate," said Eiichi Okumoto, a vice president of Daiwa. Pretax profit at Nomura was 193.7 billion yen in the half year, off 20.2 percent. At Daiwa, pretax profit fell 21.5 percent, to 117.9 billion yen. Nikko's pretax profit dropped 39.1 percent, to 80.5 billion yen, and Yamaichi's 33.4 percent, to 76.8 billion yen. Combined pretax profits of the four securities houses fell 26.7 percent in the half, to 468.99 billion yen, with operating revenue down by an average 15 percent. The commission earnings of the four companies fell by between 16.7 percent and 21.1 percent. Average turnover at the Tokyo Stock Exchange in the November-January period fell to 500 million shares a day, half the volume before the market collapse, the company officials said. They expect daily turnover to be around 900 million shares in the second half. The Tokyo exchange has recovered to levels around those before the collapse, and lower interest rates and ample liquidity in Japan should benefit the market in the second half, an official from a major securities house said. The four firms said they expected pretax profit for the full financial year to be 80 to 90 percent of record levels of the preceding year. A Nomura official said that average turnover at the exchange remains at 880 million yen per day, as in the January-March period, but that the company's net profit will be 190 billion yen in the year to Sept. 30, down 18.6 percent from 233.44 billion a year earlier. Nomura's sales for the first six months were 404.41 billion yen, down 13.2 percent from 466.13 billion. It said it expects sales for the full year of 830 billion yen, down 13.3 percent from 957.24 billion a year earlier. Daiwa's sales for the first half were 257.45 billion yen, down 13.8 percent from 298.67 billion in the year-earlier period. Daiwa projected 130 billion yen in 1987-88 net profit, off 6.6 percent from 139.21 billion yen a year earlier. Yamaichi's sales were off 14.2 percent to 212.83 billion yen in the first half. Yamaichi expects net profit for the year to Sept. 30 of 95 billion yen, a company official said. That would be 17 percent lower than 114.57 billion a year earlier. Nikko's sales dropped 18.9 percent, to 276.31 billion yen in the six months to March 31. The company forecast net profit of 105 billion yen in 1987-88, down 15.5 percent from 124.26 billion. (Reuters, AFP)

Salomon's Net Rises 16% And AmEx's Falls 15%

NEW YORK — Salomon Inc., the large U.S. investment bank, said Thursday that its profit rose 16 percent in the first quarter to \$173 million from \$149 million a year before. However, revenue fell slightly to \$1.61 billion from \$1.72 billion, reflecting the trend on Wall Street after October's stock market collapse. John H. Gutfreund, Salomon's chairman and chief executive, said: "After a difficult restructuring period and the streamlining of the securities organization last fall, and post-crash turmoil in financial markets, our expectations of improved profitability are being realized." Pretax earnings for its Salomon Brothers subsidiary rose 2 percent to \$253 million. Salomon's other major units, Salomon Commercial Finance, Puerto Energy, and Philipp Brothers, all posted increased pretax earnings as well. Among other financial services companies, American Express Co. said that first-quarter profit fell 15.3 percent to \$265.7 million, although revenue rose 29 percent to \$5.37 billion. Its investment banking unit, Shearson Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc., said Wednesday that its profit rose 2.5 percent in the period to \$80.5 million. Bucking the trend, Shearson's revenue jumped 47 percent to \$2.5 billion, on strong gains in commission income and mergers and acquisition activity. It traced the rise in commission income to the clients it gained after taking over E.F. Hutton Inc. late last year. (UPI, Reuters)

B.S.L. BUSINESS SCHOOL LAUSANNE SATURDAY M. B. A. Earn an MBA by taking our Saturdays only program. 8 hours of classes each Saturday entered classes. Second quarter begins May 28. Taking enrollments now. Top Faculty. Contact: Admissions Office 38 ave. 18, Duggles or P.O. Box 2290 1002 LAUSANNE, Switzerland Tel.: 021/27 28 33. With compliments of Investors Guide to Profits These are indicative market prices.

U.S. \$400,000,000 National Westminster Finance B.V. (Incorporated in The Netherlands with limited liability) Guaranteed Floating Rate Capital Notes 2005 In accordance with the provisions of the Notes, notice is hereby given, that for the six months Interest Period from April 21, 1988 to October 21, 1988 the Notes will carry an interest rate of 7 1/4% per annum. The interest payable on the relevant interest payment date, October 21, 1988 against Coupon No. 7 will be U.S. \$384.43. By: The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A. London, Agent Bank April 21, 1988

BofA Profit Jumped 63% In First Period

SAN FRANCISCO — In a further move toward recovery after its 1987 loss of nearly \$1 billion, BankAmerica Corp. said Thursday that its first-quarter profit jumped 63 percent from a year earlier to \$109 million. The third-largest U.S. banking group credited a drop in loan losses, to \$92 million from \$128 million in the previous quarter, for the recovery. The earnings, representing 56 cents a share, exceeded analysts' predictions of 40 to 50 cents, based on estimated credit losses of at least \$128 million. The profit was also up nearly 82 percent from earnings of \$60 million in the fourth quarter of last year. The bank also reported a fall of 5.9 percent in interest income and nearly 19 percent in income from other activities, such as trading. Overall expenses, meanwhile, fell by nearly 12 percent in the first quarter compared with the fourth, the result of job and spending cuts.

Compaq Earnings Rose 132% in Quarter

Compaq Computer Corp. reported Thursday that first quarter earnings soared 132 percent from a year earlier, and Data General Corp., another large U.S. electronics company, showed a profit for its fiscal second quarter in contrast to a loss a year earlier. A third electronics concern, Texas Instruments Inc., by far the largest of the three companies, posted a 5 percent slump in earnings. Compaq, a leading maker of IBM-compatible personal computers, reported profit for the quarter of \$46.8 million, or \$1.21 a share, up from \$20.2 million, or 56 cents a share, a year earlier. Compaq's sales leaped to \$439.5 million, up 108 percent from \$211 million a year earlier. Data General, a leading maker of office minicomputers, reported profit of \$20.1 million, or 49 cents a share, for the second quarter ended March 26, in contrast to a loss of \$9 million a year earlier. Sales rose 11 percent to \$349.7 million from \$315.2 million. For the fiscal six months, Data earned \$37.7 million, or 86 cents a share, in contrast to a loss of \$1.6 million. The Data General results do not include a tax-loss carry-forward of \$2.4 million, or 8 cents a share, for the fiscal second quarter, and of \$4.4 million, or 15 cents a share, for the six months. Texas Instruments, principally a maker of semiconductors, reported that profit fell in the first quarter to \$85.5 million, or 95 cents a share, from \$89.9 million, or \$1.12 a share, a year earlier. Revenue surged 16 percent in the quarter to \$1.47 billion from \$1.27 billion. Texas Instruments said its order backlog at the end of the quarter was \$5 billion, up sharply from backlog of \$4 billion a year earlier. TI said that the profit figure included a reserve of \$14 million for cost-reduction costs at some of the company's international operations. However, earnings in the 1988 quarter included a pretax gain of \$16 million from the sale of a 60 percent interest in the company's Geophysical Service Inc. unit to Halliburton Co. and \$52 million in royalty income. TI's 1987 results included a gain of \$109 million from litigation over patent royalties. (Reuters, IHT)

This announcement appears as a matter of record only Huaneng International Power Development Corporation Beijing, People's Republic of China US-\$ 50,000,000 Term Loan Managed by WestLB Westdeutsche Landesbank Düsseldorf April 1988 Branches: London New York Tokyo Hong Kong Subsidiaries: WestLB International S.A., Luxembourg Banque Franco-Allemande S.A., Paris Bank für Kredit und Aussenhandel AG, Zurich Representative Offices: Beijing Melbourne Moskow Osaka Rio de Janeiro Tokyo Toronto

Staley Rejects Tate Bid, Seeks Alternatives

ROLLING MEADOWS, Illinois — Staley Continental Inc. on Thursday rejected a \$1.33 billion takeover bid by the British sugar refiner Tate & Lyle PLC, describing it as inadequate. Staley's chairman, Donald E. Nordlund, said the board had instructed management to explore alternatives. Among these, he said, would be a financial restructuring or recapitalization, issuing stock to a third party, selling all or part of the company, a joint venture or a leveraged buyout. Tate & Lyle was offering \$32 a share in cash for Staley. In early trading Thursday on the New York Stock Exchange, Staley's stock jumped 30 cents to \$37.25 a share. Staley, based in the Chicago suburb of Rolling Meadows, is a holding company formed in 1985. It owns A.E. Staley Manufacturing Co., the second-largest U.S. refiner of corn sweeteners, and CFS Continental Inc., a food-service supplier. The acquisition of Staley would give Tate & Lyle a foothold in the U.S. corn sweetener market and make it the only supplier of all three types of sugar — corn, beet and cane — in the United States. The London-based company announced its offer on April 8, saying that talks with Staley on a merger had proven unproductive. Staley introduced anti-takeover measures last year in anticipation of the offer by Tate & Lyle, which had bought Staley shares before announcing its bid. Tate & Lyle owns nearly 5 percent of Staley's 30.4 million outstanding shares. (AP, UPI)

Schlumberger Net Up Sharply

NEW YORK — Schlumberger Ltd. said Thursday that first-quarter earnings were more than 20 times profit a year earlier, as a result of growth in revenue from its oil exploration services. Schlumberger, the world's largest oilfield services company, reported a profit of \$101.01 million, or 37 cents a share, on sales of \$1.3 billion in the quarter that ended March 31. That compared with \$4.99 million, or 2 cents a share, on \$1.1 billion in revenue a year earlier. Earnings and revenue were sharply reduced in the first quarter of 1987 because oil drilling was curtailed due to the decline in oil prices. Strong world economies helped raise sales during 1988's first quarter, despite weakness in oil prices, said Euan Baird, Schlumberger's chairman. (AP, UPI)

BRICKLIN: The 'Ideas Guy' Leaving Auto Industry

Undaunted, Mr. Bricklin and his associates proceeded to make more than 700 changes in the Yugo, upgrading its quality, offering better-appointed models and, finally, winning grudging acceptance from many of its critics. But all of that cost money, a problem that was aggravated by Mr. Bricklin's absentee management style, some Bricklin associates said. Fran Jacobs, a spokeswoman for Global, conceded that her company is facing financial pressures, but she said that most of that stress comes from the need to find more money "to continue making progress." "We have every intention of growing and moving forward, and that takes money," she said. It will be a difficult road. Although Global sold 48,812 Yugos last year, 36 percent more than in 1986, it still must deal with image problems. The company instituted rebates to prop up softening sales this year, an acceptable marketing tactic on higher-priced cars, but an indication of trouble for vehicles selling at cut rates. There have also been some defections from Global's dealer ranks, and more are expected, according to projections by J.D. Power & Associates, a California-based auto marketing firm. As for Mr. Bricklin, the future seems more uncertain. Mr. Bricklin's associates say he will have time and money to devote to his 15,000-acre (6,000-hectare) ranch in Meeker, Colorado, where he is to establish a youth camp and executive retreat.

LUXFUND SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME D'INVESTISSEMENT Valeur nette d'inventaire au 18-04-88 U.S. \$101.33 CONSEILLERS EN INVESTISSEMENT PALUEL-MARHONN FRANCE 24, RUE MURELLO F-75008 PARIS

This announcement appears as a matter of record only Eagle Beach Hotel N.V., Aruba SFR. 66'700'000.- MEDIUM TERM LOAN guaranteed by THE GOVERNMENT OF ARUBA insured by Sezione Speciale per l'Assicurazione del Credito all'Esportazione, Roma Lead Managers BANCA DEL GOTTARDO NEDERLANDSCHE MIDDENSTANDBANK (SUISSE) SA NIMB (FRANCE) Co-Managers DRESDNER FORFAHTERUNGS AG BANCO DI NAPOLI INTERNATIONAL SA HANDELSBANK NATWEST BANCO DE BILBAO BANQUE WORMS Participants CREDIT GENERAL SA DE BANQUE BANATLANTIC ZURICH AG BANCO DI SANTO SPIRITO (LUXEMBOURG) SA Through ULTRAFIN AG Agent Banca del Gottardo January, 1988

This announcement appears as a matter of record only Société Nationale des Chemins de fer Belges Bruxelles SFR. 70'000'000.- MEDIUM TERM LOAN guaranteed by THE KINGDOM OF BELGIUM Provided by BANCA DEL GOTTARDO ZUERCHER KANTONALBANK BANK IN LIECHTENSTEIN DAICHI KANGYO BANK (SCHWEIZ) AG KREDIETBANK (SUISSE) SA BANK LEU AG HANDELSBANK NATWEST SOCIETE GENERALE ALSACIENNE DE BANQUE VERWALTUNGS- UND PRIVATBANK Agent Banca del Gottardo February, 1988

NET INCOME UP 22% The CRÉDIT LYONNAIS GROUP: consolidated financial information for 1987 F in millions 1986 1987 % change Total assets 837 296 898 956 + 7.4 Customer lending 359 748 417 231 + 16.0 Equity and quasi equity 20 193 24 568 + 21.7 - of which nonvoting loan stock and perpetual subordinated debentures 3 500 5 500 + 57.1 Provisions 26 860 31 802 + 18.4 - of which country risk provisions 12 114 13 969 + 15.3 - representing country risk coverage of Equity and quasi equity plus provisions as % of customer lending 13.1 % 13.5 % Gross operating profit 26 438 27 297 + 3.2 - of which net capital gains on marketable securities 906 533 - 41.2 - of which net commissions 5 231 6 187 + 18.3 Operating income 9 041 8 784 - 2.8 (1) Net allocation to provisions 6 210 5 325 - 14.2 Net income, Group's share 1 821 2 223 + 22.0 (1) Excluding net capital gains on marketable securities, operating income advanced 1.4%. In 1987, CRÉDIT LYONNAIS achieved outstanding success in developing both its corporate and retail banking activities. The international banking network was expanded with the acquisition of Nederlandse Credietbank in the Netherlands. International capital markets capabilities were considerably strengthened with the purchase of Alexanders Laing and Cruickshank in London, the opening of a securities house in Tokyo, and most recently, the creation of an investment bank in New York. With over 2,400 branches in France and about 800 offices worldwide, the CRÉDIT LYONNAIS Group offers the complete range of banking and financial services to retail, corporate, and institutional customers. Backed by its extensive capabilities and 125 years of experience, CRÉDIT LYONNAIS continues to grow, taking advantage of the wealth of opportunities offered by new technologies, the perspective of 1992, and the globalisation of capital markets. For further information on CRÉDIT LYONNAIS, please write to: Group Communication Department, 19 boulevard des Italiens - 75002 Paris, France.

na Tries o Keep e Lid On Flora Lewis KING, China — Deputy Premier Qiu Qiu said in a speech last week that the country's economic growth is still slow, but that the government is determined to keep the lid on inflation. He said the government will continue to control the money supply and to reduce the budget deficit. He also said that the government will continue to reform the economic system and to improve the efficiency of the economy. He said that the government will continue to attract foreign investment and to improve the country's infrastructure. He said that the government will continue to improve the living standards of the people and to promote social harmony. He said that the government will continue to work hard to achieve the country's economic goals and to build a modern socialist country.

### Thursday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.
130	128	ABN	3.5	68	128	128	0
134	132	ABM	3.5	68	132	132	0
136	134	ABN	3.5	68	134	134	0
138	136	ABM	3.5	68	138	138	0
140	138	ABN	3.5	68	140	140	0
142	140	ABM	3.5	68	142	142	0
144	142	ABN	3.5	68	144	144	0
146	144	ABM	3.5	68	146	146	0
148	146	ABN	3.5	68	148	148	0
150	148	ABM	3.5	68	150	150	0

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.
152	150	ABN	3.5	68	152	152	0
154	152	ABM	3.5	68	154	154	0
156	154	ABN	3.5	68	156	156	0
158	156	ABM	3.5	68	158	158	0
160	158	ABN	3.5	68	160	160	0
162	160	ABM	3.5	68	162	162	0
164	162	ABN	3.5	68	164	164	0
166	164	ABM	3.5	68	166	166	0
168	166	ABN	3.5	68	168	168	0
170	168	ABM	3.5	68	170	170	0

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.
172	170	ABN	3.5	68	172	172	0
174	172	ABM	3.5	68	174	174	0
176	174	ABN	3.5	68	176	176	0
178	176	ABM	3.5	68	178	178	0
180	178	ABN	3.5	68	180	180	0
182	180	ABM	3.5	68	182	182	0
184	182	ABN	3.5	68	184	184	0
186	184	ABM	3.5	68	186	186	0
188	186	ABN	3.5	68	188	188	0
190	188	ABM	3.5	68	190	190	0

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.
192	190	ABN	3.5	68	192	192	0
194	192	ABM	3.5	68	194	194	0
196	194	ABN	3.5	68	196	196	0
198	196	ABM	3.5	68	198	198	0
200	198	ABN	3.5	68	200	200	0
202	200	ABM	3.5	68	202	202	0
204	202	ABN	3.5	68	204	204	0
206	204	ABM	3.5	68	206	206	0
208	206	ABN	3.5	68	208	208	0
210	208	ABM	3.5	68	210	210	0

### INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations by Funds Listed) 21st April 1988

Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issues only. The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (D) - daily; (W) - weekly; (B) - bi-monthly; (M) - monthly.

AL-MAL GROUP	AL-MAL TRUST S.A.	AL-MAL TRUST S.A.	AL-MAL TRUST S.A.	AL-MAL TRUST S.A.	AL-MAL TRUST S.A.	AL-MAL TRUST S.A.	AL-MAL TRUST S.A.	AL-MAL TRUST S.A.	AL-MAL TRUST S.A.
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### SWISS BANK CORP. (ISSUE PRICES)

SWISS BANK CORP.	SWISS BANK CORP.	SWISS BANK CORP.	SWISS BANK CORP.	SWISS BANK CORP.	SWISS BANK CORP.	SWISS BANK CORP.	SWISS BANK CORP.	SWISS BANK CORP.	SWISS BANK CORP.
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### AMER High-Lows

AMER High-Lows	AMER High-Lows	AMER High-Lows	AMER High-Lows	AMER High-Lows	AMER High-Lows	AMER High-Lows	AMER High-Lows	AMER High-Lows	AMER High-Lows
AMER High-Lows	AMER High-Lows	AMER High-Lows	AMER High-Lows	AMER High-Lows	AMER High-Lows	AMER High-Lows	AMER High-Lows	AMER High-Lows	AMER High-Lows
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AMER High-Lows	AMER High-Lows	AMER High-Lows	AMER High-Lows	AMER High-Lows	AMER High-Lows	AMER High-Lows	AMER High-Lows	AMER High-Lows	AMER High-Lows

Be sure that your fund is listed in this space daily. Telex MATTHEW GREENE at 613597 for further information.

Source: Credit Suisse-First Boston Ltd. London.

AMER High-Lows

NEW HIGHS 4

NEW HIGHS 9

Deutsche Marks

Japanese Yen

Pounds Sterling

E.C.U.



CURRENCY MARKETS

Pound Firmer on Lending Report

NEW YORK — The British pound rose Thursday and the dollar rose in late trading, closed narrowly higher. The pound had surged in early trading after a strong rise in British bank lending for March...

Table with 3 columns: Currency, Bid, Ask. Includes Deutsche mark, Japanese yen, Swiss franc, French franc.

close of 3.1483, and at \$1.8985, up from \$1.8930. It closed at 78.8 on its trade-weighted index against a basket of currencies...

West German Predicts Dollar Will Recover

BONN — A senior Bundesbank official expects the dollar to recover slowly from its current low levels but considers that the currency is still vulnerable to bad monthly U.S. trade figures...

Court Ruling Expected to Have No Impact on Muni Bonds

By Kenneth N. Gilpin NEW YORK — The U.S. Supreme Court's upholding of an obscure federal law requiring municipal or state bonds to be registered before they can be tax exempt...

municipal bonds in legislation passed in 1985 and again in the 1986 tax act, some analysts said it would have been a bigger surprise if the court had decided to uphold the 1985 decision.

considering the 1986 tax bill, brought the municipal bond market to a halt and unleashed a wave of protest. The idea was amended, and under the tax law only a limited number of municipal issues are subject to the minimum tax.

Once Again, Pöhl Steps Into the Fray Against Inflation

FRANKFURT — The fight against inflation remains the prime task of West Germany's central bank, Karl Otto Pöhl, president of the Bundesbank, has said.

stick to its basic line — securing price stability in the Federal Republic," Mr. Pöhl said.

week that it would be irresponsible for the Bundesbank to cut interest rates. He was attending meetings of the International Monetary Fund...

bank recently promoted by the French government. "Contrary to many assertions, the Bundesbank does not in any way belong to the opponents of such a project," Mr. Pöhl said.

BUNDESPOST: A Line to the Future or a Hang-Up With the Past?

(Continued from Page 1) dicted the plan would be accepted by Chancellor Kohl's cabinet by the end of April. That will not happen, a spokesman for the postal ministry said.

easy to plug computers and other telecommunications equipment into the public net, have yet to debut in West Germany. The majority of telephone switching exchanges are still mechanical rather than digital.

Telecommunications experts and corporate and academic telecommunications users' groups sharply attacked the reform proposals when they were published, saying they did little more than highlight how anachronistic and monopolistic the Bundespost's thinking is.

Thursday's OTC Prices. NASDAQ prices as of 4 P.M. New York time. This list, compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar volume.

Main OTC table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld., Sales in 100s, High, Low, 4 P.M. CHG. Includes various stock symbols like AIG, AIGP, AIGS, etc.

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld., Sales in 100s, High, Low, 4 P.M. CHG. Includes various stock symbols like AIG, AIGP, AIGS, etc.

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Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld., Sales in 100s, High, Low, 4 P.M. CHG. Includes various stock symbols like AIG, AIGP, AIGS, etc.

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Thursday's AMEX Closing. Tables include the following market prices as of the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld., Sales in 100s, High, Low, 4 P.M. CHG. Includes various stock symbols like AIG, AIGP, AIGS, etc.

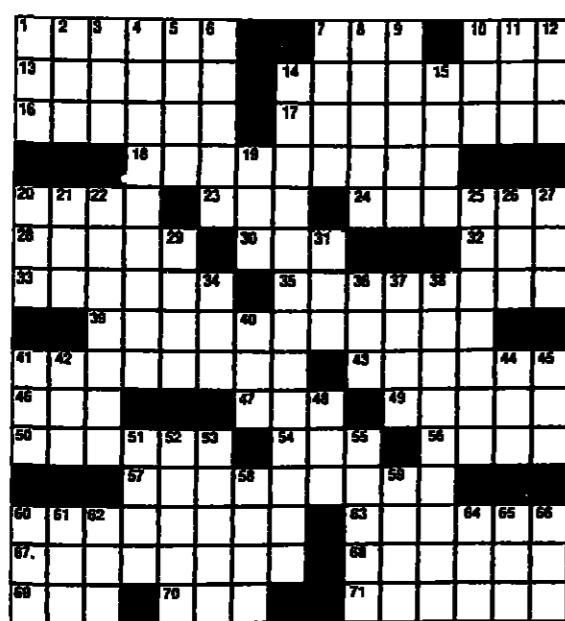
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ACROSS
1 Hebrew letters
7 Lamb's bleed
10 Pie mode
13 Mindlessly
14 River boats or freight cars
16 A Canadian capital
17 Printing mark
18 Baseball fan's or sleephead's concerns?
20 Connelly or Chagall
23 Slang affirmative
24 Ermines in summer
28 Derived from oil
30 Vietnamese festival
32 Actress Zetterling
33 Autocrat
35 Turkeys or their pans
39 Driver's or coffee's maneuver?
41 Leek or shallot
43 Escaped from
44 Spigot
47 Trip
49 Arabian prince
50 Oily resins
54 Large bankroll
56 Mouse, to an owl

PEANUTS



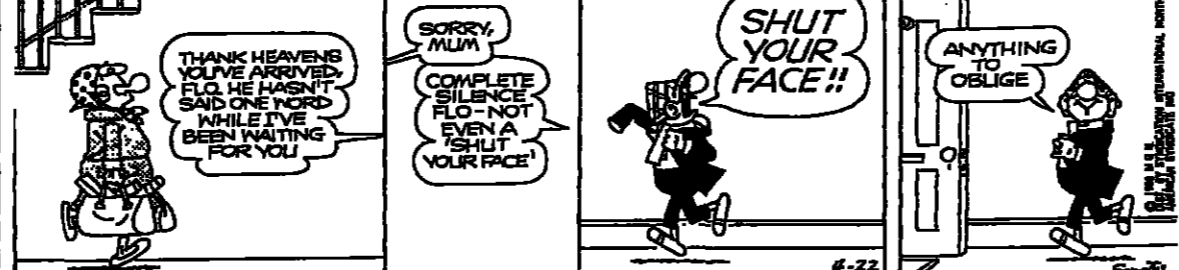
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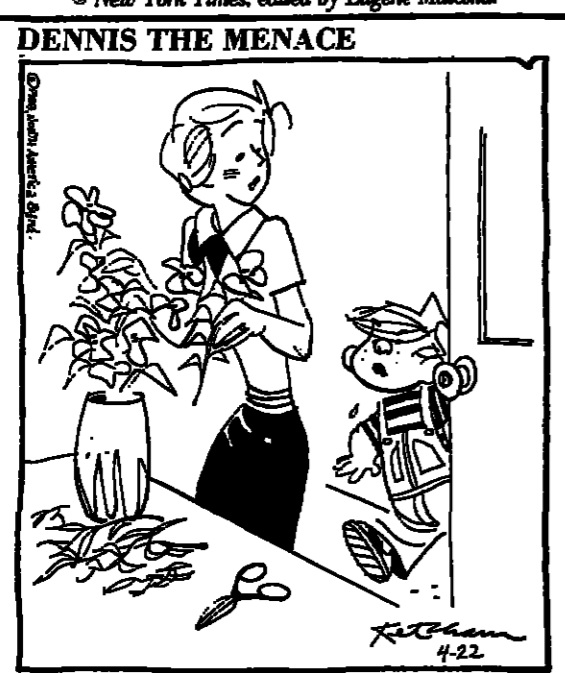
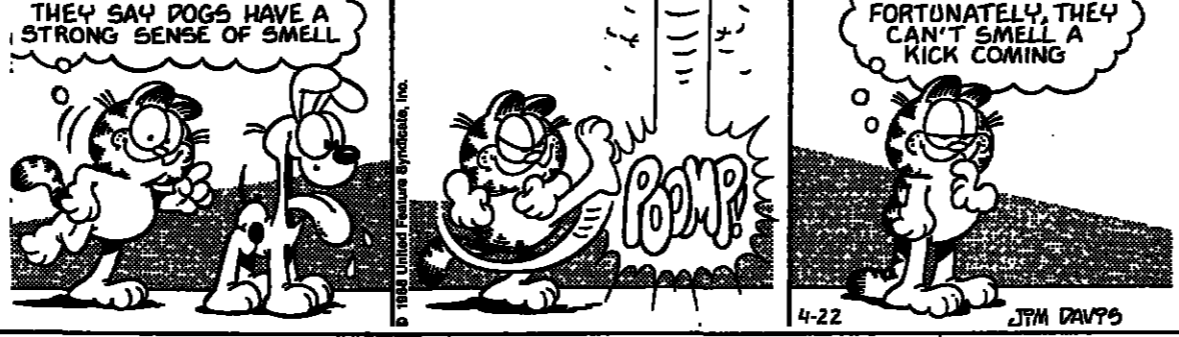
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REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee. Includes a grid of letters and instructions to unscramble four jumbles. The jumbles are ENPOY, TAAGE, GONEPS, and PREMAT. The answer is AN.

WEATHER. Table showing weather forecasts for Europe, Asia, Africa, Latin America, North America, Middle East, Oceania, and Friday's forecast.

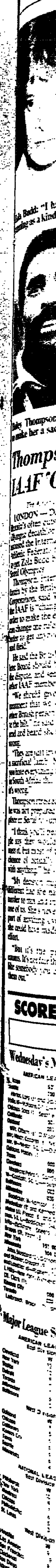
World Stock Markets. Table showing closing prices in local currencies for various markets including Amsterdam, London, Frankfurt, Zurich, Tokyo, Singapore, Stockholm, Paris, and Sydney.

BOOK BRIEFS

THE DEATH OF METHUSELAH: And Other Stories. By Isaac Bashevis Singer. Farrar, Straus & Giroux, 19 Union Square West, New York, N.Y. 10003.
WILLIAM WALTON: Behind the Facade. By Susanna Walton. Oxford University Press, 200 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016.
MARIE ANTOINETTE. By Joan Haslip. Wadsworth & Nickerson, 9 East 40th Street, New York, N.Y. 10016.

BRIDGE. By Alan Truscott. A FEW lucky players picked up the hand of a lifetime recently. Includes a bridge hand diagram and analysis.

Score. Table showing scores for various sports events including basketball, football, and tennis.



SPORTS

Zola Budd: Beleaguered Runner Apart Breaks Her Silence

By Julie Cart



Zola Budd: 'I have hung on to running as a kind of last resort.'

GUILDFORD, England — The taxi driver, stopping in front of a small, unremarkable house identical to dozens like it on the quiet street in Foxglove Garden, said, "Be nice to that girl, you hear?" Zola Budd, dressed in sweat shirt and sweat pants, greeted her visitor. For her first in-depth interview in five years she appeared apprehensive but calm. After all, what could happen to her that hadn't already?



Daley Thompson: 'Just trying to make her a sacrificial lamb.'

Thompson: 'IAAF Cheats'

LONDON — Daley Thompson, Britain's often outspoken two-time Olympic decathlon champion, has accused the International Amateur Athletic Federation of "cheating" to get Zola Budd banned from the 1992 Olympics.

Bruins and Devils Tie Division Series

Compiled by Our Staff from Dispatches. MONTREAL — It was a tough night for the Montreal Canadiens but tougher still for Stephanie Richer.

Yankees' 10,001st Homer Defeats Twins in 10th

Compiled by Our Staff from Dispatches. MINNEAPOLIS — Dave Winfield hit the New York Yankees' 9,999th home run, and Claudiu Lovitz hit the Yankees' 10,001st home run.

Orioles Back Off From Victory, Into Record-Setting 14th Loss

By Ira Berkow. New York Times. BALTIMORE — Never in the 120-year history of major league baseball has one team lost so many so improbably soon.

Hostage

Seven people, including a 12-year-old girl, were held captive in a car in London on Wednesday.

ian Supp

An Alghero man has been charged with the murder of a British woman in Sicily.

ATE

Several people were injured in a fire in London on Wednesday.

es Strike

Steam fitters in London are on strike, causing disruption to the city's transport system.

Major League Standings

Table with columns for League, Team, W, L, Pct. GB.

European Soccer

Table with columns for Cup, Team, W, L, Pct. GB.

Transition

BASEBALL. Baltimore Orioles manager Dave Leggett has been replaced by Tom Post.

ESCORTS & GUIDES

Multiple columns of advertisements for travel services, including 'International Classified', 'Escorts & Guides', 'Ambiance', 'Regency', 'Treasure', etc.

SCOREBOARD

Baseball. Wednesday's Major League Line Scores.

Hockey

NHL Playoffs. Wednesday's Results.

Basketball

NBA Standings. Eastern Conference.

Transition

BASEBALL. Baltimore Orioles manager Dave Leggett has been replaced by Tom Post.

OBSERVER

The Koch Campaign

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Americans seem amazed by the ease with which Mayor Edward I. Koch took over the New York primary.

"For two weeks," writes an Ohio woman, "I was under the impression it was a two-way fight for the nomination between Koch and Jesse Jackson."

And from a Maryland man: "Who is this Koch that all the uproar is about ever since the political circus put down in New York? I thought a couple of people named Blore and Dukabore were running against Jackson."

Mister C.K. of South Dakota asks, "Is this camera-bog Ed Koch you've got in New York any relation to the Ed Koch who once showed up out this way just before Custer made his last stand?"

Not just a relation, Mister C.K. It is the very same Ed Koch whose name appears as a footnote in Samuel Stimson's scintillating history of Custer's setback at Little Bighorn. As long-lost documents tell the story, a large squeaky man with a North Jersey accent showed up at the fort one day with a photographer named Brady.

Custer, whose vanity was almost as great as Koch's, was incensed when the Easterner said, "I hear you're going after Sitting Bull on the Little Big Horn, and I'm going with you to get myself photographed showing you how to get him."

"Keep them both in chains in the dungeon," Custer told the military police, "until you see the newspaper headlines announcing Sitting Bull's last stand. I've heard of this Koch. He'll not muscle in on my publicity."

Custer's vanity turned out to be a blessing for Ed Koch, of course. But what did Custer mean when he said he had "heard of this Koch?"

He was referring to the little noted and all too briefly remembered events involving Edward Everett the day Abraham Lincoln delivered the Gettysburg Address.

As every schoolchild used to know, and a few octogenarians still do, Lincoln's speech was preceded by a two-hour stenwinder delivered, the newspapers said, by a former politician and diplomat named Edward Everett.

In fact, Everett was held incommunicado under the speaker's platform during the speech. Afterward, he told Gettysburg police that "two characters with a Bronx accent" promised him that if he didn't make a fuss he might one day end up in a job in which he could make money so fast he could get indicted.

But if it wasn't Everett who made the great stenwinder speech, who was it? Rumor went around that it was a large, sensitive man named Koch, who sincerely believed that both Lincoln and Everett would bated the public speaking, and wanted only to give the ceremony a little class.

These stories revived interest in a number of historical references to a man named Koch. After the Gettysburg incident, for instance, one Ed Koch appeared at Appomattox Courthouse and suggested that General Grant go back to bed and take a jog with him while he, Ed Koch, accepted General Lee's surrender. Was this the same Koch who delivered the Gettysburg stenwinder?

If so, was the Appomattox Ed Koch the same Ed Koch mentioned in the story about George Washington crossing the Delaware? While Washington was preparing to cross the river to Trenton, the story goes, he was approached by a portrait painter and a large man named Ed Koch who always had to have the last word.

"It's ridiculous to cross a river just to get to Trenton," said Ed Koch, pointing out that since the painter had to paint a portrait of Trenton, the publicity potential of the crossing was zilch.

However, if Washington would go up and cross the Hudson into New York, Koch promised, media coverage would be intense, so intense, in fact, that he, Koch, was prepared to stand in the prow of the rowboat during the crossing and have his picture painted in oil.

Washington was astounded. "You travel with a painter, always ready to exploit oil-painting opportunities?" he asked.

"Until somebody invents a camera, it's the only game in self-promotion," said Koch.

Washington put the painter in his boat and crossed at Trenton, producing the famous painting. Koch is the man rowing with his back to the painter. It's a first in the annals of Kochdom.

New York Times Service

Hawking's Cosmological Constant

By Henry Allen

Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — There were three theoretical physicists and some journalists in a 13th-floor office at Rockefeller University, and nobody was moving.

A physicist named Heinz Pagels had asked a question several minutes earlier: "What are the major problems in cosmology from your viewpoint?" Now, hands folded and pin-striped-suit, he sat absolutely still except for an occasional resetting of the thumbs. A young physicist named Seth Lloyd, in jeans and leather jacket, had been coughing and fidgeting, but now he sat still too. They awaited an answer from the third physicist, who was slumped in a wheelchair.

This was Stephen Hawking, the British black-hole theorist, hero of science and author of a new book titled, with Hawkingesque wit, "A Brief History of Time." He appeared to be asleep.

He could not talk. He could barely lift his hand. More than 20 years ago, when he was graduate student in physics at Cambridge University, doctors told him he had amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, also known as Lou Gehrig's disease, after the baseball player who died of it in 1941. They said his motor neurons would waste away until he died, probably in two or three years.

Now, wheelchair-bound and almost totally paralyzed, a crumpled garbogie guarded by nurses and speaking through a computer speech synthesizer, he has defied the doctors, won fame, fathered three children, traveled around the world, become Lucasian Professor of Mathematics at Cambridge (the seat Newton held) and gone on to the great quest of physics — the search for the Grand Unified Theory that will unite Einstein's relativity to the tiny quarks and gluons of quantum mechanics, thereby explaining everything.

He has said, "My goal is simple. It is a complete understanding of the universe, why it is as it is and why it exists at all."

The slouches of science are full of the bones of people who have said things like that — heroes, cranks, saints, geniuses, failures — but Hawking's boldness alone



Hawking is pursuing the Grand Unified Theory of physics that will explain everything.

is fascinating, and here he was in Manhattan, an hour before the party celebrating the publication of his book, with Pagels and Lloyd waiting in solemn stillness to hear him name the major problems in cosmology.

The only sound was the clicking that issued from Hawking's right hand, which held a little box that controlled the computer screen mounted in front of him on the wheelchair. Words and letters rolled across the screen. With the squeeze of a finger, Hawking picked out the ones he wanted and added them to the sentences he was assembling, bit by bit, until he could play his whole answer through the synthesizer. "Why is — is space-time? — The computer is called: 'four — dimension. Why — is — the — cosmological —'"

Then Hawking saw his mistake. He went back and added the "al" to "dimension."

"Why is space-time four-dimensional? Why is the cosmological constant zero? This was Hawking's response, at last, with the stale tilt of computer speech.

"Aha," said Pagels, who would say it a lot during the conversation.

Hawking was born in Oxford, the eldest of four children of a research biologist. He tinkered with clocks and radios. He went to private schools. He decided by the age of 14 to be a mathematician or a physicist.

The biological sciences were too descriptive, too busy for me," he has said.

At 15, he investigated experiments in extrasensory perception that had been done at Duke University. He decided that ESP was a fraud. He was not an outstanding student but a near-perfect score on a physics exam got him into Oxford, where he was co-swain in an eight-man rowing shell and was known for his wit.

To do graduate work at Cambridge, he needed first-class honors. He is said to have told a professor in an oral exam: "If I get a first, I shall go to Cambridge. If I receive a second, I will remain at Oxford. So I expect that you will give me a first."

He concentrated on the theoretical aspects of cosmology at Cambridge. He also noticed a clumsiness and slight paralysis. They got worse. After the diagnosis of ALS, he spent the next two years doing little research and a lot of listening to Wagner, reading science fiction and "drinking a fair amount."

Then the ALS stabilized, his depression lifted and he met a language student named Jane Wilde. "Jane really gave me the will to live," he has said. He married her in 1965.

After getting his doctorate, he began work on a mathematical proof of the beginning of time. By the early 1970s he was in a wheelchair, and by 1974 he had shown himself brilliant enough to be taken into the Royal Society.

Hawking is a living example of the transcendent mind, a human with all the virtues of science-fiction beings in galaxies eons ahead of ours, pure brain, no body, a man mortified beyond carnal temptation.

However, Pagels will urge that you "try not to get into this disembodied-brain business that everybody talks about with Hawking. He can be a real SOB when he has to." As for mysticism, Hawking once responded to the notion that Eastern techniques can give us greater insights into objective reality by saying to a journalist: "Think it is absolute rubbish." And with his book, which has aimed at a popular audience — he says he wants to see it on sale in airports — he has returned to a 19th-century style of proselytizing for science, like T. H. Huxley on lecture tours, urging us toward truth and fighting superstition, a "man of science," as such were known.

The problem is, even if he can make physics plain, he can never be other than esoteric himself. People who have known him a long time say they forget about his disease, but it is unsettling, it changes the way talking is done. Consequently, the subject of talk with Hawking is often the talk itself.

All day at Rockefeller University, for instance, the synthesizer fascinated Hawking's fellow physicists. Hawking would play a programmed speech through it: "I'm sorry about my American accent. I should explain that I communicate with the help of a computer. I can also save what I write on disk. I can call it back sentence by sentence or I can print it out."

Some people spoke very simply — and clearly — to Hawking. As if he were deaf or feeble-minded. More likely, they were only trying to be precise, as if they feared that the amount of time it took Hawking to answer would magnify any small error so enormously that they could afford no stray nuances.

Other people tried to talk normally to Hawking. They rattled on in half-sentences, exclamations and hand gestures, but heard their voices dwindle off into an awkward silence while Hawking composed his answers. It was unsettling, too, to talk with someone whose mood is impossible to judge.

On this particular afternoon, Pagels and Lloyd dodged these dilemmas by sitting absolutely still, listening to the tiny clicking from Hawking's right hand, waiting for answers. They had questions about string theory, which attempts to unite relativity and quantum mechanics, and about the black holes that occur, theory has it, when stars collapse to points of no dimension but infinite density — Hawking's work on black holes may have been his major contribution to physics so far — and about the anthropic principle, which means, Hawking has written, that "we see the universe the way it is because if it were different, we would not be here to observe it."

"I know it's frustrating for you to speak slowly," Lloyd said, "in the manner of a man who's been waiting a long time to say something. But when I was at Cambridge you were the best lecturer. Maybe because the other guys were so dry."

Hawking searched his computer screen and clicked his control box.

"Thanks," he said.

PEOPLE

Sarah Miles Says She Was Pushed Out of Role

Sarah Miles, whose starring role in the film "Hope and Glory" was her wide acclaim, says that she was sacked by London's National Theatre from her role in a production of Shakespeare's "Cymbeline." But a spokesman for the National Theatre denied Miles had been fired and said the decision was agreed mutually. Miles told the Today newspaper "Sir Peter Hall had telephoned and asked her to resign. 'Sir Peter had never given me any indication that I was not capable of doing this part,'" Miles was quoted as saying. She said she was dumbfounded by the decision to replace her as Imogen in the play. Miles, who also won praise for her supporting role in the film "White Mischief," said she had turned down two film offers and had been rehearsing the part for two months for her comeback after 15 years away from the stage.

Ravi Tikoo, an Indian-born British tycoon, says he plans to build the world's biggest luxury ocean liner. The ship will weigh 160,000 tons, measure 7,125 feet long, accommodate 3,026 passengers and feature 12 swimming pools, the world's largest casino and eight restaurants, according to Tikoo. The liner will cruise the Caribbean and Atlantic Oceans. It is finished in 1992, he said. London.

Britain's Anti-Apartheid Movement said it was organizing a five-week campaign, opening with a rock concert at Wembley stadium on June 11, to obtain the release of the jailed black nationalist leader Nelson Mandela. The Wembley concert, to be broadcast worldwide, would feature Dire Straits, Whitney Houston, Simple Minds and the Karytims, the organizers said. The concert will mark the 25th anniversary of Mandela's imprisonment in South Africa.

The actress Greer Garson has endowed a professorship at the University of Texas Southwest Medical School in Dallas with a \$1.5 million gift. The donation honored Dr. Paul C. Peters, chairman of the division of urology, who cared for Miss Garson's husband, E. E. (Bud) Fogelson, who died last December following a lengthy illness. Fogelson was an oilman and lawyer.

The Globe Edited by London Singapore No. 327

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TODAY'S INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE MARKETPLACE. Appears on page 8.

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